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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK.

The Savings Banks

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

Foul Condition of Streets.

ERIE RAILWAY IN COURT.

A Startling Announcement.

TWEED PREPARING TO LEAVE.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1871.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

There are rumors that the voucher thieves will turn State's evidence, and reveal the names of those instigating the theft.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The *Tribune* to-day announces that an express wagon loaded with trunks and other baggage left Tweed's house on Fifth avenue last Thursday, and that a Deputy United States Marshal who followed the clue reported yesterday that passage was engaged in the steamer City of Brussels for five of Tweed's family, and that one extra berth has been engaged, which, it was stated, might not be used. The passenger list at the Inman office gives no corroboration of the evidence, but it is possible that the passages may have been secured in some other form than for a family of five or six to mislead suspicious inquiries. The officer thinks the removal of the baggage is explained by the fact that Tweed wished to send away valuables in advance and then follow them. Tweed has not made the house his residence since the exposure of the ring frauds. A prominent politician said yesterday that in forty-eight hours events would occur which would startle New York. It is probable he knows more of Tweed's intention, than he chooses to confide to others.

THE SAVINGS BANKS

The excitement in regard to the failurer of savings banks has quieted down. All the banks that failed had large deposits from the poor.

The National Savings Bank, though now paying up, will soon cease business. Its President, Henry Smith, recently lost much from stock speculations.

The money of the Bowling Green Savings Bank has been used for political purposes. This bank used the name of Horace Greeley to induce people to patronize it.

The Bowling Green Savings Bank will probably pay forty-five to fifty cents on the dollar.

ERIE RAILROAD CASE IN COURT.

The Erie case is again before Commissioner White. The counsel for Fisk and Gould states that his clients, in obedience to the orders of the court, caused certificates for 60,000 shares to be printed, but had not time to sign and stamp them. He gave notice that he should present to Judge Blatchford a supplementary petition asking permission to introduce, under an order of reference, evidence to show that Fisk and Gould owned some of the shares now claimed by Heath & Raphael. The case was adjoined till the 6th of December.

THE ALDERMANIC VOTE.

The Board of Canvassers yesterday evening were engaged in canvassing the Aldermanic vote. It may easily districts the votes returned exceeded by some hundreds the number of voters in the district. The returns are not yet completed as to the vote on the Assistant Alderman's ticket, and in no instance are the returns from all the election districts in, and in some cases the districts are missing.

SANITARY.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the chairman of the Sanitary Committee made a report showing that the streets were in a very foul condition. In many cases the contractor had failed to clean them at all during the week, and where the work had been done, it had been imperfectly performed.

TIME EXTENDED.

This was the last day under notice for a justification of the sureties of William M. Tweed, but Judge Larned made an order extending the time twenty days. By subsequent proceedings before Judge Brady in the Supreme Court the Sheriff is made Tweed's bail until further notice is given.

CASES POSTPONED.

The appeal in the case of Foster, convicted of the murder of Putnam, came up this morning in the Supreme Court, with other important cases, but the district attorney was not ready, and they were postponed till the first Wednesday in December.

MINISTER SCHENCK.

The *Mail* says it is quite likely that General Schenck has decided to terminate his mission to England and accept a position in the law office of the Northern Pacific railroad, which, it is understood, has been kept open for him for some time.

F. W. LORING.

The *Mail* says it has received a letter from F. W. Loring, dated Camp Whipple, Arizona, and that he could not possibly have been among the party massacred in the Wickenburg coach.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

The grand total of the subscriptions received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, for the relief of Chicago, foots up $90,631,067.

SALE OF PICTURES.

The pictures contributed by artists in New York for the relief of their suffering brethren in Chicago, have been sold by auction, realizing $9,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Manhattan, from Liverpool, has arrived.

BONDSMEN ACCEPTED.

The bondsmen of Thomas C. Fields qualified to-day and were accepted.

ARKANSAS.

Frank Blair's Statements Denied.

LITTLE ROCK, November 23.—A *Gazette* reporter interviewed Senator Rice to-day, who is just from Mississippi, where he has taken evidence as member of the Ku Klux Committee. He does not agree with Senator Blair's conclusions. While Blair states that the public officials have been plundering the people to a great extent, Rice says there has been very little corruption in the State or county governments, and that the Ku Klux law had a good effect in Mississippi. He says the Democrats do not denounce the Ku-Klux, because they are influential in carrying the elections.

CINCINNATI.

The Late Railway Accident.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—The injured by the accident on the Indianapolis Junction railroad yesterday, were Miss Brown, of Hamilton, Ohio, arm badly hurt, though not broken; another lady, name unknown, who was returning home to Bloomington, received a severe contusion on the head, but not dangerous; the baggage master had two ribs broken, and five or six others were scratched or bruised slightly. All the passengers were accommodated in the houses in the vicinity of the accident.

KENTUCKY.

Marriage of Hon. George W. Woodward.

LEXINGTON, November 23.—Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, formerly of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the present Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Pennsylvania district, was to-day married at Lexington, Ky., to Mrs. E. H. McCallister, of that city, in the presence of a brilliant company, representing some of the most distinguished families of Kentucky.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 269. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

ALEXIS.

Object of His Visit,

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Presentation.

SHORT SPEECHES.

Arkansas Congratulations.

VISITING THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Long before one o'clock a throng of people had congregated upon the portico of the Executive Mansion to witness the

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND DUKE.

Many ladies were present, but with the exception of representatives of the press, no one was admitted to the ante-room through which the Duke and suite would pass to the blue parlor, where the reception by the President took place. Soon after twelve o'clock the members of the Cabinet with their wives, and at one o'clock the royal visitor arrived, and the doors of the Mansion were thrown wide open. As they alighted from the carriages

A HEARTY CHEER

Went up from those assembled on the portico, the Grand Duke acknowledging the salutation by turning when he reached the door and removing his cap. He entered the ante-room in company with Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poissett, all in complete regalia, followed by other members of the suite, also in their naval official costumes. They were immediately ushered into the parlors, and the President, with his Secretary, and Postmaster General Cresswell, General's Porter, Babcock and Dent, and Marshal Sharpe, came down stairs from the executive office, and passing through the ante rooms, proceeded to the reception parlor, where the ceremonies took place.

THE PRESENTATION.

Minister Catacazy first presented the Grand Duke to the President, who shook hands with the Duke, who said it afforded him much pleasure to meet the chief of a nation with whom his own was on intimate terms of friendship, and the President cordially welcomed him, and expressed the hope that his sojourn in this country would be pleasant and gratifying.

The Duke then presented the members of his suite to the President. The President in turn presented the members of his Cabinet and his official attendants to the Duke.

After the introductions were concluded the President escorted the Grand Duke to the red parlor, were Secretary Fish presented him to the ladies. The other parts of the company followed into the red parlor, where brief but general conversation took place among all parties. The Duke addressed himself particularly to Mrs. Grant.

The interview lasted only fifteen minutes, when the distinguished visitors

LEFT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The Grand Duke walked in front as on entering, and was cheered by the crowd outside as he reached the portico. He and Minister Catacazy and Admiral Poissett took seats in an open carriage. The Duke lifted his cap as the carriage drove from the premises, and his suit in carriages followed, all returning to Minister Catacazy's residence.

There will be

NO FURTHER OFFICIAL ENTERTAINMENT

given the Duke in this city. To-morrow morning he will proceed to Annapolis by special train, returning to Washington in time to leave for New York in the afternoon.

THE GRAND DUKE'S MISSION.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A dispatch from Washington to the *Herald* says that there is reliable information of the real object of the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to the United States, and reports that he is charged with a mission of an important and delicate character to our Government, being nothing less than a proposal for an alliance offensive and defensive between the two nations. A European war is apprehended, and Russia believes that with the active aid of the United States, or assisted by an extensive privateering fleet under Russian letters of marque, she could defy all Europe.

ARKANSAS CONGRATULATIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 23.—The Mayor of Duvall's Bluff sent the following dispatch to Grand Duke Alexis:

Duvall's Bluff, November 20.—To Alexis, Grand Duke of Russia, New York:—The citizens of Duvall's Bluff extend their hearty congratulations on your safe arrival in this country, and indulge the hope that you will include our city in your western tour.

[Signed.] THOS. CARR, Mayor.

To this the following answer was received to-day.

Washington, D. C. November 23.—Thos. Carr, Mayor of Duvall's Bluff—His Imperial Majesty is very grateful to the citizens of Duvall's Bluff for their kind greeting, and indulges the hope of passing through their city.

CATACAZY, Russian Minister.

PROPOSED RECEPTION AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—A grand reception will be given here to Grand Duke Alexis. The programme is but partially arranged. General Meade is chairman of the Committee of Reception.

UTAH.

The Church Organ Rampant.

SALT LAKE, November 23.—The Church organ to-day has a long article full of indignation and anger against the New York *Herald*, because the *Herald*, commenting upon a telegraphic statement from this city that well-known citizens, polygamists, were contemplating putting away their plural wives, and said that their plural wives and their families are the inheritance, and, therefore, in a sense, the property of the nation, and the nation must and will see to it that they are cared for. This is the most perfect illustration, says the Church organ, of Satan rebuking sin we ever witnessed.

NARROW ESCAPE.

There was a heavy rain to-day, during which a new two-story house on Commercial street, built of adobe, went to ruins. Several persons narrowly escaped with their lives.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Dispatches from Little Cottonwood state that owing to the storms during the two weeks past mining has been discontinued to a great extent. The snow at present is about three feet deep on the level.

THE MORMONS.

The *Review* says that Brigham Young's bail has been raised among the poor of Salt Lake by contributions, and is ready to be paid over.

The grand jury came into court late this evening, and after reporting a number of bills of a local character, were at their own request dismissed till the second Tuesday in January next. The court adjourned till the day after to-morrow.

It is said that an effort will be made by the defendants' counsel to have the cases of Brigham Young, Mayor Wells, Stout and others postponed till the March term.

NEW ORLEANS.

Lieutenant Gov. Dunn's Funeral.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—All public offices, Courts and schools are closed in honor of Lieutenant Governor Dunn's funeral. The procession was very large, and was composed of the National, State and city officials, military, Masonic and political societies, several bands of music and hundreds of civilians in car riages.

CHICAGO.

Cold Weather.

CHICAGO, November 23.—It has been unusually cold to day, and the indications now are that we shall soon be visited with a snow storm. Heavy snow storms are prevailing at many points in the west and northwest, in many cases so severe as to interrupt trade.

RAILROADS.

Pennsylvania Central.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announce that the New Jersey railroad will be taken possession of on the 1st of December, and that they have appointed officials to take charge of same. The company has closed a contract with the International Steamship Company for its line of steamers between Philadelphia and Antwerp.

TERRE HAUTE AND SOUTHWESTERN.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 23.—Articles of association for the Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The road will run from Terre Haute in a southern direction to the Mississippi river. Its capital is $500,000.

CUMBERLAND AND OHIO.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—The Cumberland and Ohio railroad to-night withdrew from the City Council the proposition to make the road the Louisville railroad on the condition that it subscribe $1,200,000 to its capital stock.

BRIDGE LEASE.

The New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railroad yesterday leased the use of the New Albany and Louisville railroad bridge for ninety-nine years. This gives the Air Line ready access to the city.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE LINE.

[From the Wilmington Commercial.]

Where there is so much smoke there is likely to be some fire. Though it is true that the Pennsylvania Railroad has neither purchased the Boston capitalists' stock in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, nor, as yet, arranged for a lease of the latter, there is not much doubt that a proposition to lease has been, or will be made. No such offer has yet been laid before the Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, and if any has been tendered it must be thus far altogether unofficial, and only under consideration by those officers and stockholders whose influence and moneyed interests are so large as to render their decision practically final when the matter is brought to a formal vote in the Board.

But when all the circumstances are considered, there can be little doubt that such a lease is one of the most probable events of the future. The Pennsylvania Company now control the Camden & Amboy, and Philadelphia & Trenton lines, giving them that portion of the New York and Washington route. They are also standing back of Governor Bowie's Baltimore and Potomac Route, which will soon be completed and give them the link between Baltimore and Washington. South and west of Washington they have been steadily absorbing immense and wide-stretching lines, much of whose trade must be carried through to and from Philadelphia and New York. It is therefore unreasonable to expect that they will not in some way obtain control of the link between Baltimore and Philadelphia. Such a link they must have, or their lines will be imperfect and detached.

It is true, we know, that there are theories to the effect that the Pennsylvania managers mean to construct a line of their own between Baltimore and New York, by using the Northern Central (which they own,) up to some convenient point just over the Pennsylvania line, and then striking eastward by West Chester, Downingtown, Norristown, Doylestown, New Hope and thence across Jersey. But this is exceedingly unlikely, not only because it is an indirect route, much longer than the practical Air Line through Wilmington, but because the Pennsylvania Road, since acquiring the Camden and Amboy lines, certainly will not desire to build any new routes between Philadelphia and New York. For that portion of their great North and South trade they now have ample accommodation, and do not need to throw away money in building new roads which, after all, would be simply parallel and competing.

Such a lease, we say, is almost certain to come. It appears to be necessary to the complete plans of the Pennsylvania Company, and if they make a sufficiently liberal offer to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore corporation, the latter, we confidently judge, will have no objection to the arrangement. The stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore are business men, of a plain, practical sort. They have been running their road on railroad principles, as a simple affair of business. Their dividends are eight per cent. per annum regularly, with an excellent maintenance of their road, and liberal provision of new rolling stock.

If, then, they are offered a ninety-nine year lease, with a guaranty of ten per cent, by a reliable party, it is not likely they will refuse, unless there should be difficulty in arranging the details. Some of these, including the consideration of what is to be done with the Baltimore Central Road, might take time and require lengthened negotiation, but the result would certainly be likely to prove that such an offer was acceptable. And so, as we see good reason in the nature of things for one party to desire to lease, and for the other party to be at least ready to listen to the offer, we say, as many business men are now saying, that the acquisition of this road by the Penn sylvania is one of the most probable railroad events of the future.

WESTERN RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says:

The earnings of the Western railroads having termini in Chicago do not appear to have been greatly affected by the terrible conflagration in that city. The reports of such companies thus far received for the month of October show generally a much larger business than in the same month of 1870, and several, as the Chicago and Alton and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, made a larger increase of earnings in October than in September, over the same months of 1870. Only one company, the Illinois Central, reports any considerable decrease, and its earnings had begun to fall behind last year, even in September before the fire.

The Central Pacific reports an increase of $177,028 for October; the Union Pacific, $80,377; the Michigan Central, $74,325; the Lake Shore road, above mentioned, $107,000, and several other roads amounts ranging from $16,000 to $50,000.

The figures indicate how groundless was the panic which so depressed railroad stocks immediately after the great fire.

ST. LOUIS.

Tax Levy on Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Captain Maguire, tax collector of this county, yesterday levied on forty-five thousand dollars in State bonds belonging to the Life Association of America, to satisfy a tax bill for $60,000, which the association refused to pay on the ground that it is exempt from taxation. The association sued out a replevin, but Captain Maguire refused to obey it on the ground that this tax bill was an execution in the hands of an officer for a State lien, and the bonds were not subject to replevin. Maguire will come before the Circuit Court to-day.

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A company has been formed, consisting of prominent merchants, for the erection of a new Chamber of Commerce building here. The site proposed is the square bounded by Third, Fourth, Chestnut and Pine streets, the most central in the city. It is designed to cover the entire square with magnificent buildings and use such a part of it for the Chamber of Commerce as the members of that body may select. This has received the approval of the Board of Directors and a majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce. Books for subscriptions to the capital stock will be opened immediately. The capital will be $1,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

The weather turned quite cold here night before last. The mercury yesterday remained below the freezing point all day. This morning the temperature moderated slightly, and snow has been falling all morning.

It has been snowing here since early morning, and the snow lies on the ground four and one half inches deep. The mercury ranged from 24 to 30. Ice is running in the Upper Mississippi, at Quincy and above, and unless the weather moderates in a day or two navigation will be suspended on the upper rivers.

CONNECTICUT.

Bodies Recovered.

NORWICH, Nov. 23.—Eleven bodies lost by the disaster to the steamer City of New London have been recovered. None of the missing passengers have been found. The flags on all the shipping in the harbor are at half-mast.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The District Loan.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Insolvent National Bank.

A DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The Report of the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1871.

THE DISTRICT LOAN.

In addition to the large majority at the election yesterday in favor of a loan, there were heavy majorities in favor of paying the interest on the loan, and in favor of subscriptions by the District Government to the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad. These, with the election of delegates, made four different measures voted for. The total Republican majority on the vote of the delegates is very large.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

The Comptroller of Currency has declared a dividend of twenty per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of New Orleans, payable as soon as the necessary schedules can be prepared by the receiver. The United States claim has the precedence for the balance remaining unpaid upon the check of Thomas L. May, amounting to $221,748, which was given by him as collateral security for the payment of his indebtedness at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans. The Government also claims precedence in addition on $13,400 on deposit in the bank to the credit of its officers. The above amount has been received from the funds collected by the receiver before the declaration of the present dividend. If it shall here after be decided by the courts that the whole amount of the check of May is counterbalanced by the indebtedness to the bank, as is claimed by the receiver, this amount, together with what may hereafter be collected, will then be distributed in the final dividend. The question of the right of the Government to precedence in the payment of deposits made by its officers in National banks will probably go to the Supreme Court for final decision.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, reports that a band of from seventy-five to one hundred half-breeds from British America have established their winter quarters in the vicinity of Milk River Agency, with a view of supplying the Indians with liquor and ammunition. General Gibbon has given directions to a portion of the Seventh Infantry to surprise them, spill the liquor, destroy the lines, bring away whatever is valuable, and drive them from the country.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The area of lowest pressure will probably extend by Friday noon into Indiana, with snow or rain very generally west of the Appalachian chain, and also on the middle Atlantic coast. Southeasterly winds increasing to brisk by Friday morning are probable from Lake Erie and Lake Superior to the south Atlantic. Cautionary signals are ordered to-night for Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

COMET DISCOVERED.

An official report to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, in this city, says that on the evening of the 18th instant Professors Harkness and Hale, attached to the Observatory, succeded in discovering the spectrum of a Euckes comet. Prof. Harkness thinks that the comet consists simply of a cloud of glowing gas.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The New York *Tribune* says:

"The following summary gives the most important and interesting facts contained in the report of the War Department, of its operations during the past year. First in interest this year is the essentially new work of the Signal Corps, better known and appreciated propularly as the "Weather Bureau." The latter work, however, grew out of the military signalling, to which during and since the war, the Chief officer has wisely given great attention; and it is for this reason that it is under the control of the War Office.

Great progress has been made by the Signal Office in the development of the army signal service, for which a training school is in operation at Fort Whipple, Va., and it is recommended that the study be made at West Point, one that shall enter into the decision of standing. But the great advance has been made in the weather reports, the transmission (from twenty-four stations) and publication of which was first put in practice on November 1, 1870. The issue of synopses and probabilities three times a day has been continued since February 20, and, through the press, 16,000,000 copies have been laid before the public. Of the probabilities, 69 have been verified by the result, and 21 per cent. in addition partially verified, a much larger business than in the same strikingly showing the usefulness of the work. But for the haste necessitated, the percentage of verifications might have been far greater, but reports taken at all stations at 11.35 P. M. are telegraphed to Washington, collated, and the deductions made are furnished the press at 1 A. M. Observers have been detailed for Capt. Hall's Arctic Expedition, and for Mount Washington, but it is proposed to extend the cynochronal system by seeking the assistance of ship captains, to place stations at Pembina, Sitka, or the Sandwich Islands, and ultimately to develop an international system which shall secure reports of storms approaching from the West Indies, the Westward Islands, and the coast of South America. A communication is now had direct from the Signal Office at Washington with the coast of the Pacific on the west and eastward to the coast of China and Japan; the one link of the Pacific cable being wanted to girdle the world. To Prof. Cleveland Abbe the country is indebted for the accurate prophecies of the weather; Prof. T. B. Maury's work is well known.

Danger signals are now displayed from 20 ports on the Atlantic, Gulf and Lakes. The rise and fall of Western rivers is also to be reported hereafter, and there are 60 stations throughout the country to extend the benefits of this system to the agricultural community. Doubtless, enough property has been saved this year by this means to more than pay the total expenditure for the weather service.

The Quartermaster-General reports that $12,450,025 have been appropriated and disbursed during the year, while there remain to be settled 5,053 money accounts and 7,815 property returns. Gen. Meigs calls attention to the fact that it is important to keep the greater disbursements in the hands of bonded officers, and the necessity, under the present circumstances, of awarding extra compensation to acting assistants, that the duty may be sure not to be shirked.

During the year, 1,763 horses were purchased for the cavalry, at a cost of $166,689 24. The average price in Texas was $69 36; in Department of Columbia, $75; Department of the Platte, $135 13, Department of the Missouri, $142 50; Department of California, $162 49. Transportation for the year has cost $1,998,916 35, of which $1,136,360 64 was for services over the Pacific railroads.

Of the Southern railroads which were allowed to purchase for the United States, 27 have paid their debts in full, with interest, amounting to $2,465,567 93. Twenty-four are still in debt to the United States, the amount due being $4,724,350 53.

War claims for Quartermaster's stores from loyal citizens number 28,039, involving $17,811,141,66; 4,950 have been settled for $2,078,083,05; 13,923 have been rejected, costing $8,308,254,07, 6,231 are suspended, and on 3,935 no decision has yet been reached.

There are 74 national military cemeteries and 316 private and post cemeteries, The number of graves is 317,850. During the past year the graves of 2,295 not before reported have been discovered, and the remains have been transferred to national cemeteries.

The Commissary-General's report is about the same as last year. There is a good suggestion that the rations of the army be varied according to varied hygienic conditions; but we read that the army has been exceptionally well supplied during the year.

Purchases of beef were made in 41 different States and Territories. The lowest average was in Texas, 4¼ cents per pound, and the highest in Delaware, 16 cents per pound. The average contract price for the whole country was 11.09 cents. The average cost price of rations for the whole country was 19 56 100 cents each, being a decrease from last year of 1 97-100 cents. These figures are valuable in connection with the general cost of living.

The Chief of Ordinance reports as to the arsenals, etc., and suggests that the armament of the State troops should be the same as that of the National forces, who now use breech loading small arms. He requests legislation on the subject of arming and equipping the militia of the the United States, and reports that heavy cannon for sea coast defenses are much wanted, and that cast iron is not believed to be suitable for heavy rifled guns.

The Paymaster General has disbursed $15,830,901 43 to the army (including West Point), and $2,683,173 44 to volunteers for back pay and bounties. The army has been fully paid.

The health of the army, by the report of the Surgeon-General, has not been so good as last year, the death-rate being 17 per 1,000, the proportion of deaths from all causes to cases treated was one death to 122 cases; 8,918 persons have been furnished with artificial limbs, or paid commutations therefor, under acts of June 17 and 30, 1870, and 7,887 under previous acts. The surgical records include 235,398 cases, and the Medical Museum numbers now 15,018 specimens. Part I. of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War" is near completion and will be laid before Congress during its coming session. There are now 54 vacancies in the medical service, and it is recommended for the good of the service that restrictions on appointments be now removed.

Gen. Howard concludes his report on the Freedmen's Bureau by recommendation that it be discontinued, the Washington Hospital being placed under charge of the Territorial Government. The reports throughout show an excellent condition of the army during the year past.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—River twelve feet six inches and falling. Cloudy and cold; threatening snow. Arrived—Charmer, Edinburgh and R. C. Gray, Portland. Departed—Nightingale, Arkansas river; R. W. Skillinger, Kanawha river; Nashville, New Orleans, Clifford, Red river, Charmer, Evansville.

CAIRO, November 23.—Julia, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis, 4 P. M. Departed—Anna, New Orleans, 1 P. M. River risen three inches. A slight snow this morning; heavy snow to-night; thermometer 36.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Cool and rainy. River declining. Arrived—Great Republic, St. Louis. Departed—Henry Ames, Strader and Belle Memphis, St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Arrived —Louisville, St. Louis; Clarksville, Arkansas River.

EVANSVILLE, November 23.—Cloudy, with snow to-day; mercury 19 at daylight, 32 at noon. River swelling this evening. Down—Palestine, 8 P. M.; Mary Ament, 3; Evansville, 4; Eddyville, 6. Up—Dick Johnson, 6 A. M.; Fayette, Burkeville, 4; all with good trips. Business active and shipments fair. The Potomac leaves here to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Lady Pike, Upper Mississippi; Marble City, Vicksburg; Bee and barges, Cairo. Departed—Quincy Bower, Cincinnati; Gen. General Anderson, Cairo; Belle of St. Louis, Vicksburg; Bon Accord, Cairo; Northwestern, Quincy; Bower, Hickman. River rising. Cloudy, snow fallen to-day, with the temperature much milder than yesterday. The Keokuk and Illinois river boats are laid up, and if this weather continues a few days longer navigation will be suspended above here.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—River risen thirteen inches and rising; 6 feet 4 inches at head of canal; 4 feet 4 inches in chute. Snowing this afternoon; temperature moderating to night. Arrived—Belle Vernon, John Scott, Charles Bodman, Gray Eagle, Texas, America and Clifford, Cincinnati. Departed — Belle Vernon, Mary Houston and Robert Mitchell, New Orleans. St. Marys, Louisiana, Clifford, Texas; Gray Eagle, Henderson. A dam was built across the new canal to-day about fifty yards above the new locks. It will probably be ten days before any boats can pass through. The following tow boats arrived from Pittsburgh with lows: Hyena, Alice Brown, Alleindeer, Tigress, Mary Ann, Diamond, Sam Roberts, Fred Watson, Eagle, Tom Reese and Doe.

RALEIGH.

Ku Klux.

NEW YORK, November 23.—A Raleigh (N. C.) dispatch says that nearly two hundred Ku Klux will be tried at the term of court commencing the 27th inst. All of them confess, many making conflicting and ridiculous statements. A more demoralized set could scarcely be found anywhere. One of them swears that he was sworn into the order by a Methodist preacher, who informed him that Plato Dunham, a defeated candidate for Congress, was Chief, Josiah Turner, editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel*, was Grand Chief of North Carolina, Wade Hampton was Grand Chief of South Carolina, N. B. Forrest was Grand Cyclops for the Southern States, and Frank Blair was Grand Cyclops for the United States. It will be claimed at court that the order is purely political.

THE STATE DEBT.

A dispatch from Raleigh N. C., says the Governor's message, which was sent in yesterday, shows the debt of North Carolina to be thirty-four million eight hundred thousand dollars. The people are unable to pay the interest on this sum. The Governor recommends the sale of the railroad interests of the State to prevent repudiation, but at the same time says that no financial policy should be determined upon until the facts connected with the debt are ascertained, in order that some conclusion may be reached as to the disposition of the liabilities of the State. After the message was received a resolution was offered in the House and referred, reciting that as the debt was created by strangers elected under the Governor, who voted the moneys to railroads, and otherwise embezzled the funds of the State, a provision should therefore be made for repudiating the entire State debt.

WISCONSIN.

Water Works for Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—The old thread-bare subject of water works for the city of Milwaukee has at last assumed a tangible shape, and proposals for building the pumping engines and pipes have been solicited.

SLANDER.

Mayor Ludington left for Chicago this morning to investigate the slander on the Milwaukee firemen, published in the *Tribune*.

SNOW.

Snow has begun falling, with the prospect of a heavy storm.

COLORADO.

Death of a Veteran Editor.

DENVER, COL., November 23.—Joseph E Hood, from 1844 to 1869 a leading anti-slavery editor in New Hampshire, for fifteen years chief assistant editor of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, and for nine years past one of the editors of the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, died this evening from bronchial consumption. He was fifty-six years old, and for 25 years has been one of the most versatile and voluminous as well as the ablest of writing journalists of America.

TENNESSEE.

Fatal Accident.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—The coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Maria Bills, an aged lady killed last evening near the Memphis and Louisville depot by a train, returned a verdict of accidental death without blame on any one.

FOREIGN.

Prince of Wales' Illness.

AUSTRIAN GENEROSITY.

French Loan Demanded.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

Belgian Disturbances.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' ILLNESS.

LONDON, November 23.—The indisposition of the Prince of Wales continues. His physicians state that the symptoms are those of typhoid fever.

LONDON, November 22, *Evening*.—An official bulletin is issued this evening regarding the condition of the Prince of Wales. It is signed by the attending physicians, who state that the Prince is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, but the symptoms are not alarming.

COLD WEATHER.

Winter has set in at an unusually early date. The ponds in the vicinity of London are frozen over and the skaters are out in force.

BARK SUNK.

The bark Caroline Small was run into yesterday by the steamer City of Dublin. She sunk shortly afterwards. Her crew was saved.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Australia has arrived out.

LECTURE ON ROYALTY.

LONDON, November 23.—Sir Charles Dilke delivered a lecture on royalty at Leeds to-night before an audience of about 1,000 persons. The excitement was intense, and caused a slight collision with the police.

BELGIUM.

UNPOPULAR APPOINTMENT—SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

BRUSSELS, November 23.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives to day, after further animated discussion, finally and by a decisive majority voted to support the Government in its appointment of DeDecker as Governor of Limburg. An enormous and excited crowd again gathered around the chamber and uproariously manifested opposition to the appointment, but the presence of a police force prevented a breach of the peace during the day. After nightfall, however, there were serious disturbances, which continued all evening. The crowd invaded the Ministry of Public Works, but were repelled by the police. Several persons were injured in the melee. At midnight all was quiet.

FRANCE.

DIPLOMATIC.

PARIS, November 23.—The name of Goutant Biran is mentioned in connection with the position of permanent diplomatic representative of France at Berlin.

ANOTHER LOAN DEMANDED.

The Minister of Finance, Ponyer Quertier, in his budget, to be submitted at the coming session of the Assembly, will call for a fresh loan of four hundred million francs.

COMMUNISTS SENTENCED.

PARIS, November 23.—The trial of the Communists who engaged in the destruction of the residence of Thiers has been terminated. They all have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from two to twenty years.

GERMANY.

PROSECUTION OF CLERGYMEN.

BERLIN, November 23.—In the German Parliament to-day a bill was introduced and advocated by the Bavarian Minister providing for the criminal prosecution of clergymen who abuse the privileges of their office. This bill is understood to be the first of a series against the encroachments of the church upon the liberalities of the people.

RE-ELECTED.

Herr Simson, President of the lower branch of the German Parliament, tendered his resignad but was re-elected.

TURKEY.

THE ROUMANIAN AFFAIR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23.—The Porte objects to any treaty between Russia and Roumania modifying the Sultan's jurisdiction, and will consult with the principalities.

CHOLERA INCREASING.

The weather is unfavorable again, and the number of cholera cases is increasing.

AUSTRIA.

AID FOR CHICAGO.

VIENNA, November 23.—At a matinee given by Minnie Hauck, an American prima donna, for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, the theatre was crowded and a large sum realized, the seats bringing five times their usual price. The money will be invested in clothing, which will be shipped to Chicago at an early day.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The corner-stone of the new Iowa capital was laid at Des Moines yesterday.

—Robert B. Prentiss, Grand Master of the Odd Fellows of Virginia, died on Wednesday night at Charlotteville, Va.

—The number of persons lost by the burning of the City of New London will probably reach twenty-one or twenty-two.

—Near Decatur, Ind., on Wednesday, Thomas Anderson was fatally injured by the falling of a tree, which his companions chopped down.

—The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce have increased nearly fifty per cent. the number of articles upon which they preserve a daily official record of prices current.

—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday night, to organize for the purpose of preventing frauds on the ballot box and reform in the city police system.

—At Boston, Rev. Alexander Ellis, colored, recovered four hundred dollars damages from the Naragansett Steamship Company, for refusing him a seat at the table of the steamer Providence.

—Dr. Robert A. Christian, Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., shot and killed himself at Fort Hayes, Kansas, on the 18th inst. A temporary state of despondency is assigned as the cause of the act.

—The New York *Herald* has personal information from Ben Butler, Henry Wilson and Thurlow Weed that they know nothing of the formation of an anti-Grant party. Wilson also disbelieves that Sumner is engaged in the movement.

—At a meeting called by the American Minister at Caracas, Venezulla, on November 8th, and which was unanimously attended by the Venezullans and foreigners, a committee was appointed to raise subscriptions and remit the money collected to the sufferers in Chicago.

—A dispatch from Winona, Minnesota, says: The ice at this point is gorged above the bridge, below which, however, the channel is partially open. The steamer Dubuque, of the Northwestern Union line, the Diamond Joe and Ida Fulton, of the Diamond Joe line, came down yesterday and are frozen in here; also two small steamers, the G. Harlson and Julia. The weather is clear and cold.

—The attendance of friends on the first day of the School Conference of the United States and Canada, now holding in Wilmington, Ohio, was largely increased yesterday. The forenoon was principally occupied by a discussion of the relation of the Sabbath-school to the Church, in which August Tabor, of New York, Geo. Barrow, of England, Mrs. Comstock and Anthony McKember, of Philadelphia, and others participated.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* thinks that the "so-called statuary from the hands of such workers in stone as Clark Mills and Vinnie Ream" will in due time be regarded as "valuable as relics of a stone age."

IT is the Boston *Post* which says: A translator has made Gray Elegy-ble to Greek readers.

OIL NEWS.

The Hiram Neely well, near Petersburgh, is not thoroughly tested, as the sand still cuts the cups, but it is actually producing 40 barrels a day, and indicates a much larger production.

The towns of Foxburg, East Foxburg, Petersburg, Antwerp City and several other towns in Richland township are springing up like mushrooms, but with a prospect of much longer life.

A new well on the Fox land, on the Clarion river, below the Grass Flats, has just been tested, and is producing about sixty barrels. The well on the Culver farm is now yielding about eighty barrels per day. A well on the Shoup farm is nearly as large, and the Ashbach well is larger still. These, with several wells producing from ten to twenty barrels per day, and no dry holes, establish Petersburgh as the best oil field now known. The sand rock is thick, giving indications of a rich and lasting territory.

A new well belonging to Galley and others, near the old Galley well, on the Grass Flats, Clarion river, was tubed and tested on Thursday, and is now producing forty barrels per day.

The well on the Hiram Neely farm, just west of Keating's Furnace, was completed and tubed last Friday, and is producing at the rate of forty barrels of oil per day. Ashbach well, a short distance west of the Neely well, is producing about forty barrels of oil a day. The farther east, the larger the wells. No wonder Oil Creek and Allegheny operators are investing heavily in Clarion territory. The Neely well is owned by Messrs. Patterson and Dickey, M. L. Lockwood and W. H. Nicholson, of Petroleum Centre, Kemp Bros., of Columbia Farm, and Armer and Raymond

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871

FOR MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾@110¼.

DEMOCRATIC PAPERS are very indignant at Attorney General Akerman for his part in the recent arrests of Ku-Klux in the South. They insinuate very plainly that they expected better things for their friends from one who once was a rebel.

WILL the GAZETTE say a word in favor of Morgan the accepted candidate of the Republican party?—*Post.*

Yes, we will say, in order to please our cotemporary, that "Morgan" is worth a whole ship load of such patriots as the editor of the *Post* (not Bart) who shouted when he heard of the death of President Lincoln, "it served him right." Whilst this malignant partisan and rebel sympathizer remained at home to vilify and curse his government, and its heroes, Captain Ben. W. Morgan was bravely defending his country on the battle field. Does the *Post* want us to say something more?

THE MASS CONVENTION of the Woman Suffrage Association, which is to commence this evening in Library Hall, will doubtless be largely attended. The ladies whose names are announced as speakers are among the most illustrious, and, we believe, most sincere of the advocates of female suffrage in the country. Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Burleigh have won reputations for intellectual superiority and for purity and piety that are most creditable to them. And we believe that they disclaim all connection with those persons who have brought so much discredit upon the suffrage movement by endeavoring to connect it with certain licentious and otherwise objectionable or immoral ideas.

SPEAKING of the newly appointed Collector of the port of New York, the *Tribune* of that city says:

"General Chester A. Arthur is a young man of fair abilities and unimpeached private character * * * * As things go, his is an appointment of fully average fitness and acceptability. With the man we have no difference."

All honest and intelligent people, we should suppose, would rejoice in the appointment of a man, such as the *Tribune*, of its own personal knowledge, declares General Chester A. Arthur to be. A man of fair abilities and unimpeached character, is just such an one as every patriotic American would desire to see filling every official position in the land, whether in the gift of the people or the government. We should not ask, because we cannot get, more than a man of "unimpeached private character," whose "appointment is of fully average fitness and acceptability." Could any person demand more of President Grant than that he should appoint men to office who are fully up to the average in point of "fitness and acceptability," and are at the same time, perfectly upright and honest? Yet, the *Tribune*, after paying as high a tribute as it is possible to pay to a fellow-being, is not satisfied with the appointment. Its main objection to General Arthur's appointment is that he is a Republican, and will faithfully carry out the principles of the party. Surely the *Tribune* would not wish to see a man appointed to the important and responsible position of Collector of the port of New York whose character has been impeached, who is not acceptable to the people and who would use the power of his official position to secure Democratic ascendency. And yet, after reading its article of Tuesday, we cannot come to any other conclusion, than that it would rather see a Democrat, or faithless Republican, filling the position of Collector at the port of New York, than a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, as it declares General Arthur to be.

Let every patriot rejoice that President Grant appoints to important offices men of fair abilities, unimpeached private character, and of fully average fitness and acceptability. If men of any other character should find their way into official positions, we are fully persuaded that they will not be allowed to remain in them long. Surely, the *Tribune* is not observing its usual dignity and fairness in the warfare that it is waging at the present time.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

Alexander, the present Czar of Russia, has been uniformly described as a man of elegant, commanding presence, but without *hauteur*, of great dignity, allied to tender earnestness, of high cultivation and superior education, mastering with great facility several foreign languages; of great energy of character, a rigid disciplinarian, but withal a father in kindness and love for all his people. We have been too much accustomed to think of him as the unbending autocrat, with relentless assumption of superiority, holding the reins of power, and Imperialism with the grip of a tyrant, and not deigning to give ear to the wants of his seventy million subjects, or the demands of his widely extended domain. In this we have been mistaken, utterly, and our error is properly chargeable to some prolific authors who have inconsiderately and superficially studied the subjects of Russia and its Emperor, and whose writings have somehow become popular enough to have given root to grave errors and misunderstandings in this matter. Possibly, we, as a people, are too prone to give ear to the misrepresentations of the facts relating to governments and people, differing from us in forms, systems, customs and tastes. In this we err, and nowhere is our mistake more apparent than in the current belief in matters pertaining to our great ally, the Emperor and the people of Russia.

It is a fact probably not generally known that in this far off region, there are more than ten thousand miles of railway in operation, and nearly an equal number now building. These roads have been built under the direction of the Czar and the supervision of his officers, and in the main consist of what in this country would be called "main trunk lines," connecting the distant portions of the vast Empire; tapping the regions of grain, minerals, lumber and other products; and bringing them together, and into the great commercial marts of the country. These twenty thousand miles of railway probably represent, and control a vaster interest, and conduct as great if not a greater traffic than the fifty thousand miles of iron rails of which we boast. The Russian railway is as near a perfect institution as it is possible for man's ingenuity to make it. Guides and policemen appear at almost every turn one makes, and the whole system shows the most thorough and comprehensive study.

But it is not alone in its railroads that we find the evidences of an enlightened progress in Russia, and the capacity and forethought of the Czar to provide for the growing demands of the country. The mineral resources have become one of the chief objects of his care and study, and under the protection of the government the manufactures therefrom have a name justly celebrated throughout the world. The discoveries of new appliances of mechanical principles, are always heralded by the government, and the inventor is distinguished by some mark of the Imperial favor, which tends greatly to the advancement of art and the sciences. The same tender care is given to husbandry, and domestic economy, the closest scrutiny marking the efforts of the agricultural department, and every improvement in this branch of industry is honored with the mark of high favor. We find a like effort marking the conduct of the Government with reference to matters of religion, education, the fine arts, and everything which tends to enlighten and advance the empire toward a higher civilization. We need not here refer to the emancipation of the Russian serfs, or to the general amnesty recently issued to all political offenders; nor is it necessary to allude to the tenderness and sympathy exhibited upon all proper occasions between the people and their Emperor—all teaching us that the great Power of the North, whom we are pleased to claim as our best ally and friend, is progressing, as we are, under Heaven's favor, actuated by noble purposes and characterized by deeds which must meet with Heaven's approval.

We doubt not that the present visit of the Russian Grand Duke, to this country, is part of the royal programme to meet every requirement of his people; and by extensive intercourse, on the part of the members of his family with other nations and other people, learn the lessons of progress taught by them, and cultivate a more enduring friendship with those nations. In this way, among others, will the Czar prove his fidelity to the great trust placed in his hands, and when called upon to yield it up, by death—the great *Archon*—he can do so with the knowledge that whilst in his hands it received no detriment, and its course was marked by a true civilization and praiseworthy progress.

Let all Americans cherish the relations of friendship, and pray for the safety and the life of the Czar Alexander.

ART ENCOURAGEMENT.

It is gratifying to note, that within the past decade of years, a genuine love and unquestionable taste for the fine arts have been developed in our local society. In the appreciation of true music we have especially advanced, and we doubt whether any other city in the Union can furnish, in proportion to population, more thoroughly enthusiastic devotees to this branch of art. There are those among the youngest members of society who can well remember when classical music was rarely heard outside of the charmed circle of a few foreign taught musicians, but now, the sweetest gems from the finest compositions of the masters greet the ear on all sides, and are as familiar as the old songs of our grandams, the music of which depended altogether on the natural though uncultivated voice of the singer. A few years ago, scarcely a parlor in the homes of those who were not immensely wealthy was graced by an organ or piano, and performers thereon were looked upon as a very superior sort of people. Now it is hard to find a home among poor as well as rich where these auxiliaries to earthly joy and contentment are not found, and performers are correspondingly numerous. Music—good, true poetical vocalizations and artistical instrumental interpretations—is popular and never can lose place in the public heart, but even makes its way still deeper into it when entrance is effected. While we have been duly progressive in forming a more correct taste for music, still we are slow students and have yet far to travel in this direction. It requires constant and indefatigable exertion on the part of those who have advanced, to lift up to their own standard those who have not. Educating the popular taste is no idle task, nor can it be accomplished in a day. Those who have striven from time to time to elevate and tone the musical tastes of our people, may look on the result of their labors with some degree of dissatisfaction, but unjustly so, for the seeds have been planted and promise well. Music will never sink to a lower estimation, but will continually rise higher and higher, until universally popular with all classes of people.

While we have so long been advancing as a people in the refining school of music, Literature has not been neglected; but to the contrary we can claim having made considerable headway. Through our superior educational facilities and improved tastes, our people have acquired a thorough love for literature, an admiration for authors and a keen appreciation for that which is good in prose and poetry. Orators and lecturers find this a good field for the sale of their intellectual wares, and men of science find most congenial spirits among us, with whom to interchange practical and theoretical thoughts on subjects of more than ordinary interest to the industrial world.

And now comes another rap at the door of the public heart, and the noble art of the painter claims admission. There is in almost every being an inherent love for this branch of the fine arts. The child will for hours, and hours, contented and happy remain over the picture book that kind hands have placed before it. So through life we grown children cling to pictures and never grow tired of them. The faithful portrait, the broad landscape, the domestic sketch as left indelibly fixed by a master hand on canvas, never lose their attraction, but improve on closer and longer acquaintance. It requires not much training to educate the people up to an admiration for this art, for it is but human nature to admire that which is in itself beautiful. But while paintings are popular the artist is not sufficiently recognized who contributes them to please the eyes and gladden the hearts of others. His labor and study are not reckoned, while the beauties of his conception and execution are highly applauded. The artist needs appreciation more than admiration; remuneration and encouraging patronage for his hard wrought toil, more than cheap words of praise and expressed gratitude. Our Pittsburgh artists, and there are names amongst them better known, and regarded abroad, where art is more thoroughly appreciated than here at home, have labored zealously to popularize their branch of the art in this community, and so far their exertions have met with an unsympathetic response. They last season gathered together a magnificent collection of some of the finest paintings of the most prominent artists of the country, but the exposition did not pay, thus developing a sorry lack of appreciation on the part of our people. However, nothing daunted at their ill success, and believing that a love for art exists in our communities, they have again opened their hall, and we hope will be most liberally patronized and encouraged. The time has arrived when we can afford to become an art, as well as a manufactural centre. In the earlier days of our municipal history, it could not well have been expected that other than the useful arts should have found a cradle amongst our people for them. In piling up the wealth which now makes our city so solid, substantial and prosperous, they devoted their whole time and attention to the laying of the foundation work for our present greatness. We are in good condition to encourage art now, however, and the more exertion we make to do so, all the better and happier society will be.

BRITISH MONOPOLY.

Steel in England and Pennsylvania.

[From the New York *Post* (Free Trade).]

The Scottish foundries had more orders for pig iron than they could supply for months past, and have been declining orders. The shipments to this country, both to New York and Philadelphia, seem to have been unusually large, indicating a good business here as well as there. An immense establishment is building at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, by a company (the leader of which is one of the richest and most enterprising men in Glasgow,) to convert Scottish pig iron into steel. IT IS THERE HOPED THAT THE PLAN TO BE ADOPTED WILL AS FAR SURPASS THE PENNSYLVANIA PROCESS IN EXCELLENCE AND CHEAPNESS AS THE AMERICAN PROCESS NOW SURPASSES THE BRITISH; AND THUS ENABLE SCOTTISH MANUFACTURERS TO CRUSH THE GROWING COMPETITION OF PITTSBURGH, loaded as our workers are with the dead weight of protection.

Another establishment for a similar purpose is building near Swansea, in England. In this will be used the Siemans furnace, in which the metal can be kept simmering in a state of fusion while undergoing operations, by which it is hoped to turn out steel superior to anything which Krupp or Bessemer has produced, for varied excellence and cheapness. Rails of this steel, the owners think, will have eight or ten times the durability of iron rail, instead of six times, as common steel rails have, while the cost will be considerably reduced.

Both these enterprises, there is little doubt, have been stimulated by, if they do not owe their origin entirely to, the FACT THAT PENNSYLVANIA HAS BEGUN TO COMPETE WITH SHEFFIELD, EVEN IN ENGLAND IN THE SALE OF EDGED TOOLS. This success has been due partly to the excellence and cheapness of her steel, but chiefly to the skill of her workmen engaged in the manufacture of edged tools. As yet, indeed, Pittsburgh is not able to make much progress, on account of our high tariff, and England has the market nearly to herself, so that Sheffield never was busier than now. But British manufacturers see that America will not long be shut out from the world by tariffs, and that when we get rid of "protection," Sheffield cannot compete with Pittsburgh in the foreign markets. They are thus "taking time by the forelock," and preparing for the time when we shall be free.

If our edged tool makers were freed from the burden of "protection," their expenses would be so reduced as to enable them to sell in other markets than England. Of course they would be more successful elsewhere than in England, where Sheffield has no cost of transit to contend with. If the high tariff were removed immediately, we might gain a footing before the British manufacturers can get their two new establishments in working order, and England would find it rather difficult to deprive us of our advantage.

OUR REPLY.

We have all along contended that "Free-trade" in this country meant nothing more nor less than a continuous effort to *break down our industries*, in order that those of *England and Europe*, might be enabled to dispose of their surplus manufactures to our people, at their own rates. We have been contradicted as often as we have ventured this opinion; but a more thorough proof that we were RIGHT, has never been furnished us, than the above extract, right out of the mouth of Free-tradism in this country. It is sufficient to make one's nerves twinge to read in an American journal, that the manufacturers of England and Scotland, are busily engaged in filling orders for shipment to this country; whilst in the same breath the writer of the article complains that our tariff is too high, or much more would be done in the same way. What is to become of our manufacturers? Are they of no account in this headlong race of foreigners to fill orders for America? Are our millions of laborers *all to turn farmers*, after the mills have been crushed out of existence by Free-trade, in order to grow grain to feed the British workmen? How will this suit our farmers, when we all take farms, and our markets will be found only in Europe, whereto WE must pay the carriage of our products?

"And thus enable Scottish manufacturers to CRUSH"—aye, CRUSH is the word—"the growing competition of Pittsburgh." That is what "Free-trade" means. What do you think of it, farmers, laborers, artisans, capitalists? Do you begin to realize that British monopoly has already seized you by the throat, and henceforward there must be a death grapple, as one or the other must go down. Which shall it be—"British monopoly," or "Protection to American Labor."

Is it not plain to the dullest comprehension that "Pennsylvania has begun to compete with Sheffield," "through the excellence and cheapness of her steel and the skill of her workmen," so says the "Free Trade" *Post;* and this is what has caused the great excitement, and this "Free traders say must be stopped;" "Pittsburgh competition must be crushed." A right royal position for an American newspaper to hold, truly, the advocate of "crushing" out American manufactures. We would like to follow this subject further, but we are prevented for want of room. Every thoughtful man in this community should ponder it well, and learn how desperate the enemies of "protection" have grown, and how bare-faced and bold, when they can afford to boast of the vast quantities of British manufactures being imported into this country, whilst they continually cry out against "our prohibitory tariff." Their very words prove them deliberate falsifiers, and brand them as inimical to our country's best interests.

A Frightful Leap.

As a policeman was strolling near West and Albany streets, New York, at about half past three o'clock on Sunday morning, he heard a singular noise somewhat like the ticking of a large clock. The officer listened a short time, and found that the sound came from the second floor of a building where B. B. Cromwell, owner of the Savannah Steamship Line, has his office. The officer, suspecting that burglars were operating on a safe, summoned assistance, and having with his companions broken open a window, the house was noiselessly entered. Inside it was pitch dark, but they heard whispers inside of Mr. Cromwell's office. One burglar was telling another, who was drilling a safe, to hurry up, as daylight would soon be upon them. The burglars had left the door unlocked. When the officers rushed in they found three villainous looking men hard at work drilling the safe. The burglars were taken completely by surprise. The only light in the room was from a dark lantern, which one of the thieves held in his hand, the rays striking the spot where the drill was at work. As soon as the officers entered everything was dark. A short struggle ensued, and James West was captured. In the darkness the other two burglars slipped out through the door and ran up stairs.

They were closely pursued by the officers until they reached the fifth story, and passed through the scuttle to the roof, when they heard an officer close upon their heels cocking his revolver. The nearest structure is a three-story tenement about fifteen feet away, with a sharp, slanting slate roof. When the officer reached the roof the burglars leaped upon the tenement house. It was a desperate chance, and seemed almost certain death. The burglars struck near the angle of the roof with great force, and caught hold with their hands. There they hung with a desperate grip. The officer saw it would be suicide to follow them, and hurriedly retracing his steps got into the tenement house and stealthily crept up to the roof. The burglars heard the approach and shifted their position. Looking around, the burglars saw the aperture of the ventilator some feet away. it was a desperate move for them to reach it, as the slate roof was very slanting, and if they lost their balance they were sure to fall to the sidewalk and be dashed to pieces. They, however, succeeded in finally reaching the ventilator, from which one of them was afterwards dragged. The other escaped, but was caught in coming down stairs. The burglars had a complete set of apparatus, worth $300. In the safe there were about $1,000 cash, and from $50,000 to $100,000 in bonds, notes and other valuables—a great haul if they could have secured it.

THE Idaho *Statesman* says that thousands of dollars were sent East and West during the month of September, from Boise City and valley for fruit trees.

GENERALITIES.

SMALL-POX is on the increase in New York.

FREE lunches are now called the Bohemian diet.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes Poe's "Bells" *apropos* of the Chicago fire.

THE first German Episcopal church in the United States was consecrated in Cleveland on Sunday afternoon, by Bishop Bedel.

A GENTLEMAN of Worcester, N. Y., being somewhat irritated the other day, flagellated his wife with a hot shovel, drew a knife on his children, broke his dog's back, becaudated the cat and set fire to the house.

IT is reported by papers on Puget Sound that Delegate Garfield has commenced a personal crusade against Governor Salomon, charging him with being concerned in the Lamper embezzlement, and offering the government detective $6,000 to remain silent.

A RICHMOND woman voted last week. Her ballot was deposited with the indorsement: "By the Constitution of the United States, I, Mrs. A. Whitehead Rodeker, have a right to give my vote at this election, and, in vindication of it, drop this vote in the ballot-box."

THE Marchioness of Normanby, going for the first time from Sydney to Brisbane, capital of Queensland, Australia, of which the Marquis is Governor, was thrown out of her berth in a storm, and arrived at her new kingdom with a black eye and bandaged head.

PRINCE GALITZEN, the Russian musician, who has just given his first concert at New York, is described as a man of very striking appearance, and of almost gigantic proportions. His selections are all of Russian music, and pleased the audience "indifferently well."

THE new wife of the medium, Home, is conservatively described as "a pretty brunette, with little hands and feet, high-arched instep, and nice manners. Her family is very rich, and the estates willed to her by her uncle are said to be as large as some German principalities."

MAJOR WHEELER, United States Marshal for Montana Territory, states that the wheat crop of that Territory averages forty bushels to the acre. Gallatin Valley spring wheat averaged thirty-five bushels per acre for the last six years, and winter wheat sixty five bushels per acre.

AN American—of course it is an American—has started a ferry boat on the Sea of Galilee, and the steam whistle and engine gongs are henceforth to do violence to its echoes. The end is coming. The only land of romance left us will soon be taken by force by tourist and peddler.

A PIOUS English journal warns the New York Nation against "the weakness and folly of a feeble imitation of the Saturday *Review*," "the active organ of the best phase of British Philistinism—the educated, cultured, aristocratic phase," which "believes in the stomachs of men, and has small faith in their souls."

ANTONELLI, the Papal Minister, is sixty-five years of age, and for twenty-two years has occupied the position of Minister President. It is said of him although his statemanship has not been a success, still he has known how to provide for himself and family, he and his brother being classed among the wealthiest people of Italy.

A STEAMER at Houston, Texas, is being loaded with old bones, which are to be reshipped at Galveston for some northern port. There are all sorts of bones—skull bones, jaw bones, legs, ribs, &c., and also old horns which look unfit for combs or handles. On their arrival north they are to be ground into powder for guano purposes.

MLLE. NILSSON was at a dinner party in New York, Saturday night, on which occasion she was presented with a full-rigged clipper ship, about four feet long, called the Cuba, every portion of which, from keelson to main truck, is composed of flowers. It sits in a basin representing the sea, which is also a floral composition. The cost is valued at $200.

A MAINE young lady, who endeavored to put to practical test an old legend which promises a sight of her future husband to the spinster who goes down a cellar backward on the last night of October, fell to the bottom of the stairway, amid streams of kerosene and showers of broken glass, causing a terrible racket, and effectually spoiling her beauty.

A MOVEMENT has been started in London, headed by Tom Hughes, the well-known writer, to replace the Chicago library, which was destroyed by the recent fire. Several well-known members of the *literati* are interested in the movement, and it is anticipated that a sufficient sum will be realized from subscriptions to materially aid in replacing the lost library.

THE Chicago *Journal* says: We notice that John V. Farwell & Co. are in their own building, 247 and 249 Monroe street, 45x190 feet, three stories high, *constructed since the fire* in a little over thirty days. Considering the substantial character of the structure, we think this beats anything in the building line that was ever done, even at Chicago. Their immense trade demanded something larger than anything that could be obtained, and a temporary occupancy the location is a wise one—as the east side of the burnt district must be too dusty for a year or more, for a dry goods business. The building is to go up five stories.

SIR WM. JENNER writes to the British Medical Journal: "A statement having been widely circulated to the effect that the Queen's recent illness was the result of re-vaccination, I trust you will, by inserting this letter, permit me to give the most unqualified contradiction to the report. There is not a shadow of foundation for it in facts. Her Majesty's recent illness did not commence till many months after the re-vaccination. There was no connection, direct or indirect, between the two. I should not have contradicted so foundationless a statement had I not heard that, in consequence of the positive terms in which the assertion is made, it has received a certain amount of credence, and is so causing harm to the public health."

THE LATEST NEVADA SENSATION.

The Man Who Fails Dead and Revives Again.

[From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise, Nov. 10.

A new importation in this city kicked up such a row about town night before last that the police and many others began to think about half the people in the town were dropping down dead in their tracks. First, a man had dropped down dead at a house on such a street, then a man had fallen down in a dying condition in another place, and soon it was in another place that a man "lay dying." At length it was discovered that one man was doing all the dying. He had then died about half a dozen times, and had been so often restored to life that he was almost too drunk to die naturally. He first went into a house on D street, took a fit and fell so dead that with all the stimulants that could be poured down his gullet he refused to come to life until the woman of the house became half frightened out of her wits, and blew her whistle for a policeman, when lo! a miracle, the dead man got upon his pins and ran away. He next went into another house of the same class in the same street and died there, falling headlong to the floor with such utter abandon as to shake the whole house. The women were terribly frightened; they poured water on his face, bathed his head, and, as fast as he revived a little, turned brandy (the only thing besides whisky or gin that he could swallow) down his throat. He went for brandy like a kitten after new milk, and as soon as he had swallowed all in sight relapsed, in the hope of being relieved again with the congenial resuscitator. Finding that a physician had been sent for, he recovered, and got out of the house. When he next fell dead, we do not know, but, during the night, he went to Scott's dance-house, on south C street, and fell dead as a door-nail. Water outside and brandy inside, with talk of bringing in a policeman, set him on his pins, and he decamped. He afterwards went to Evan's chop-house, corner of C and Union streets, and going back to the filter, drew a glass of water, and, while trying to drink it, took two or three steps backward, jumped high in the air, then came down like a thousand of brick between the rows of tables to the great consternation of the two waiters. There he lay at full length his head thrown back, and only the whites of his eyes visible to all appearances, as dead as a doer nail. The boys sopped him and mopped him with cold water, rubbed his head and did all they could for him, but he was to all appearance stone dead. His face was white, no pulse could be felt, and his eyes were set in his head with not a bit of "speculation" in them. One of the waiters was about going for a docter, when the dead man suddenly lifted his head and began laughing. Leaving the dumbfounded waiters, he stalked away, no doubt to die in some place where his favorite revivers were more like to be found. Those who saw his performance and assisted in restoring him, say that they would have sworn that he was a dying, and then a dead man, not believing such a piece of acting possible with any human being. He seemed, they say, to have the power of instantly stopping the beating of his pulse, and of changing the healthful appearance of his face to the pallor of death.

THE taking of eggs from the salmon placed at Orland, Me., by the State fishery commissioner began on the 24 instant, and during the week forty or fifty thousand were taken and fecundated. Within a week that part of the work will be completed, and as soon as the 20th of this month something will be known as to the measure of success of fecundating.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils, which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolvid and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

THE TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE

Or Soap is a preparation for cleansing, whitening and softening the skin and is designed to take the place of the deceptive Glycerine soaps, so common in name, yet so very rare in reality. These so-called Glycerine soaps either contain no Glycerine at all, or in very small proportions, or an inferior and by no means good quality.

The TOILET GLYCERINE CAKE or Soap is manufactured—as its name implies—for toilet purposes in washing, shaving, shampooing, tooth soap, baby wash, etc.; it wears well and produces a rich lather. A trial will convince the most skeptical that its merits are unequalled and unrivalled. *Ladies, in using it, have the cleansing properties of Soap with the softening and healing properties of Glycerine.* To prevent wastage of the cake place it on its edge when not in use. Sold at JAMES E. BURN & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

ARREST DECAY.

When a plant or a tree begins to decay it must needs die. It cannot be revitalized. But it is not so with human beings. A human ruin can be repaired, strengthened, restored, though a brown leaf or a withered blade of grass can never be made green again. In the autumn of life, or even in its winter, when nature seems to be giving way under the pressure of years, it is still possible to retard the progress of decay, and to lend to age more than its wonted vigor. As a means of promoting this object Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is unquestionably the most potent of all restoratives. It will not make the old young, but it will prevent, lessen, or soothe the infirmities which are the usual accompaniments of the decline of life. For debility and a lack of nervous power, from whatever cause arising, it is the medicine that of all others before the world, best deserves the name of a *specific*. In purity, in invigorating properties, in its adaptation to weak stomachs and feeble organizations, it has no competitor among the tonics of the pharmacopœia, nor among proprietory remedies. Besides its strengthening principle, it possesses alterative and regulating properties of the highest order, and as an anti-bilious medicine is far preferable to any of the preparations containing mercury. Time has shown that for physical decay, nervous debility, dyspepsia, bilious disorders, and intermittent fever, Hostetter's Bitters is a remedy without a rival. This is the season of the fall of the leaf; let it remind the old, the feeble, the sickly, to invigorate and regulate their systems with this great vegetable tonic and alterative.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

Furs, Furs, Furs!
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Respectfully call the attention of their customers and the public to their very extensive stock of Ladies, Misses and Children's FURS, embracing every quality and style.
Elegant Seal Skin Sacques,
Elegant Astrachan Sacques,
Elegant Hudson Bay Sable Sets,
Elegant Mink Sable Sets,
Elegant Seal Skin Sets,
Elegant Royal Ermine Sets,
Elegant Black Martin Sets.
Fitch, Squirrel, Alaska, etc., and all the grades of FURS manufactured.
Our Goods are the Very Best, and we guarantee to sell at New York and Philadelphia prices. ROBES, of all kinds. FURS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS and MUFFLERS in great variety.
no10:57-MWF

NEW FALL GOODS,
AT
Macrum & Carlisle's,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.
New Embroideries and Laces,
New Gimps and Fringes,
Hosiery and Gloves,
New Shell and French Jewelry,
Ribbons, Scarfs and Sashes,
Zephyr Wool and Slipper Patterns,
Gents' Fine Shirts, Collars & Bows,
Unders'rts and Drawers, complete line.

EVERYTHING
At Lowest Prices.
se26:MWF

BAGS.
Cotton Seamless Bags have advanced, but being fortunate enough to have a large stock (about 11,000) on hand, we are selling them at the old prices. We manufacture a Bag called the Philadelphia, a Bag which is equal, if not superior, to any in the market. Of them we have three sizes, 2, 2½ and 3 bushels.
We also manufacture Paper Bags, Ropes and Twines.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; N. E. corner Market and Water Streets, Philadelphia.

DREKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
mwf Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
BED COMFORTS
Of Our Own Make.
BLANKETS.
A large stock of all kinds of White and Gray, Eastern and Country Made Blankets, very cheap.
At $2 and $2.50, Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect, a great bargain.
Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes.
Flannels, Flannels,
CASSIMERES,
A Fine Stock for Men and Boys' Wear.
Cloaking Cloths,
Waterproofs,
Velveteens,
Terry Velvets,
Plushes,
Trimming Velvets,
Trimming Silks
and Satins,
At Attractive Prices.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
Largest Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERGARMENTS
FOR
Ladies, Men and Boys,
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
Retail Stores of
HORNE & CO.
MEN'S
All Wool Scotch Underwear,
WILL NOT SHRINK.
Scarlet Flannel & Cashmere
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
White All Wool Underwear,
WHITE MERINO
Undershirts and Drawers, all sizes.
SHETLAND AND CLOUDED
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Boys' Shirts and Drawers.
WHITE SHETLAND & CLOUDED,
SEPARATE OR IN FULL SUIT.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
EVERY GRADE AND SIZE.
VESTS AT 75c. EACH.
MISSES', CHILDS'
Vests, Pantalettes and Drawers,
FULL LINE AT
LOWEST PRICES.
197 and 199 PENN AVENUE.
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Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
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"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
no6 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
At 37½c., All-Wool Satines, a great bargain.
At $1, 6-4 All-Wool Plaids, a decided bargain.
At 50c., All-Wool Serge Plaids for Wrappers.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Poplins worth 50c.
At 25c., Heavy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 60c., Japanese Silks, good styles, winter shades.
At 25c., Rich Styles Fine Real Chintzes.
At 6½c. and 8½c., Fast Colored Turk Prints.
At 25c., Table Diapers, yard and a half wide.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Gray Twilled Flannel, an extra good bargain.
Plaids Plaids.
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
At $1.50, Plain Dress Silks, all the new evening shades.
BLACK
DRESS SILKS,
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
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Since all U.S. Bonds
Have for some time past commanded such a premium, and the Government is no longer a borrower, Capitalists and Investors have urged us to carefully examine for recommendation any and all
Investment Securities
of merit. After careful examination we unhesitatingly recommend the following investments:
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO. 7 *per cent. Bonds, free of all taxes, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold R. R. Bonds, at* 90 *and accrued interest; also secured by Land Grant of* 1,160,000 *Acres of Timber Lands.*
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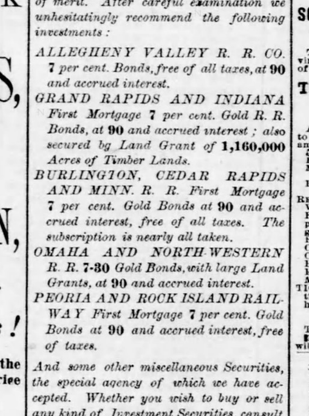
OMAHA AND NORTH-WESTERN R. R. 7-30 *Gold Bonds, with large Land Grants, at* 90 *and accrued interest.*
PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILWAY First Mortgage 7 *per cent. Gold Bonds at* 90 *and accrued interest, free of taxes.*
And some other miscellaneous Securities, the special agency of which we have accepted. Whether you wish to buy or sell any kind of Investment Securities, consult or write to
S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 61 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
(LOCK BOX 1378.)
Financial Agents for the sale of the Government Loans and various approved Railroad Bonds, Drawers of United States and European Exchange Drafts. Money advances made upon approved collaterals, &c. Check and Deposit Accounts kept with Individuals, Banks, Bankers and Corporations.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
oc26:d27-MWF



C. C. BOYLE.....JAS RICHEY, JR
C. C. BOYLE & CO.,
Lumber Dealers,
Allegheny City, near Suspension Bridge.
Shaved and Sawed Shingles, Patent Siding, Flooring and all kinds of Dry Lumber now on hand.
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ALLEGHENY.
GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTUR

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4⅞ per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, netting from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

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BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all kinds of Securities.

☞ Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low, est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

By the abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National banks in the United States at the close of business on Monday, 24 day of October, 1871, compared with the return of October 8, 1869, we discover that the aggregate resources by the last return amount to $1,730,536,779, against $1,510,713,256—showing an increase of $219,823,553.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Wedesday, says: There is a moderate inquiry for money at nearly all of our banks, and most customers are getting accommodated readily. Parties who are from their necessities forced to the street are compelled to pay pretty high rates. There are, however, a good class of paper at a fortnight ago, and the market in consequence is quoted comparatively easy. We quote call loans to first-class parties, on Government collateral, at 6 to 7 per cent., and to brokers and others on approved collateral at 8 to 10 per cent., 60 to 90 days' paper at 10@12 per cent., and three and four months' paper at 12 @15 per cent. Inferior paper is scarcely marketable. Call borrowers, with approved collateral, do not find much difficulty in getting all the money they want at our quotations.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	114
U. S. 6s 1881	117⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s '62	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s '64	111	U. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5-20s '65	113⅝	C. P. R. R.	93
U. S. 10-40s	109⅝	Cy. Pacifics	103¾

NEW YORK, November 23, 1871.

Gold steady at 110⅛@110⅜. Loans 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $89,500,000. Governments quiet and slightly lower. Stock stock unsettled, with considerable activity in Western Union, Lake Shore and Ohios. Shortly after the first call the market washeavy, but there was the usual afternoon rally at the close, in which Wabash, Ohios and Union Pacific were quite prominent. Boston, Hartford & Erie declined 1¾ and reached ¾ cent., and from 2 to 2½c on the prospective lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Company. The advance in the general speculative list ranged from ⅛ to ¾ per cent. The chief activity was in Wabash, Ohio and Lake Shore. Money easy at 5 per cent. Southern State securities strong and active at the close.

Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117⅜; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; do '64, 111⅝; do '65, 113⅝; do new 114⅛; do '67, 114⅜; do '68, 114⅝; 10-40s 109⅜; currency 6s 122¾.

STATE BONDS.—Miss'sippi, 97¾; Tennessee, old, 64⅝; Virginia, 6s, new, 63½; do, old, 63¾; North Carolina, old, 37¾; do new, 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.—western Union Telegraph, 68¾; Quicksilver, 24; Adams Express, 65; Wells & Fargo, 57; American M. U., 59; United States, 57¾; Pacific Mail, 47⅜; New York Central, 94⅞; do preferred, 96⅝; Reading, 85; Harlem, 129; do. preferred 121; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 116; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 80¾; do. preferred 90¾; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 109⅜; St. Paul, 55; do. preferred 75; Wabash, 64¾; do. preferred 80¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 17; do. preferred 50; Chicago & Alton, 116½; do. preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi, 43¾; C. C. C. & I., 94; Boston, H. & Quincy, 128; Lake Shore, 88¾; Illinois Central, 134¾; Union Pacific, 38¾; Central Pacific do. 103¾; Union do 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do. 4@4¼; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate Soda, 4@4½.

APPLES—The receipts continue comparatively light, owing in part to the cold weather which renders shipments a little hazardous and while the market, in consequence, is firmer, there is as yet no quotable advance in prices; $1@2 per bbl for common to fair; and $2.50@3 for good to prime.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair medium 5@5½; prime to choice 6@6½.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for strictly prime roll and it sells readily at 25. Common and medium butter dull but weak.

BEANS—Continue to come in freely and dealers generally satisfy themselves as early decline in prices; we now quote at $2@2.50 per bushel for common to prime navy.

BROOM CORN—Is firm and held higher, but there is not much doing; most of the factories are pretty well stocked and they are not disposed to buy at the advance yet. We continue to quote at 8@12 cts per lb according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is selling, in a jobbing way, at $4@4.25.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

CIDER—Is unchanged; $5@8 per bbl, according to quality and standing.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted small lots at $1@1.10 per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl; Essendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand, but there is no change with ever in quotes. Prime New York Goshen, 15½@16c; prime Ohio Goshen, 15@15½; Factory, 14@14½; Dairy, 13@13½.

CRANBERRIES—Are very cultivated; $11@13 per bbl. Sackett's Belle Berries, $17.

CARBON OIL—Is weak and prices have still further declined; we quote refinements to 20@22½ cts for car load lots.

DRIED FRUIT—The market for peaches is reported a shade weaker and stocks are accumulating, though as yet there is no actual decline; we, however, quote 10@12½ cts per lb, for 6's and 7's. There is considerable inquiry for apples and prime bright may be quoted at 7@8 cts; mixed, 6@6½.

EGGS—Continue very scarce and fresh would probably bring 32@33 cts. Pickeled eggs 25@28.

FLOUR—The most important feature we have to notice is that stocks are very much reduced and dealers have considered it difficulty in filling orders; they have considerable bought—some of it has been en route for several weeks and said for, and there is a good deal of complaint made against the railroads, in consequence of the delay. Prices, however, are unchanged. Red winter wheat $7.25@7.50; good spring extras, $7.25; choice bakers flour, $7.75. Rye Flour, $5.00@5.75.

FEATHERS—No. 1 prime live geese feathers, 74@76 cts; to the trade; usual advance for small lots.

GRAIN—The operations in all kinds of grain are light and generally unimportant, as the demand is mainly local, and restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants. Wheat is reported steady but unchanged; $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.45@1.50 for white—the mills seem to want the latter and can hardly get enough. Oats—the demand is rather better, and, with diminished receipts, the market is firmer, though as no sales have taken place to-day, on track, at 45@47 for good to prime white—usual advance for small lots, in store. There is steady demand for corn, now, though the inquiry is mainly for small lots, and we can report sales at 58@59—car loads offering at 55@57. Old corn is dull and the offering, as I very little wanted; in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 67@68. We can hear of but little doing in Rye, though, as noted in our last report, it is held higher; we now quote at 90@95. Barley is also stronger, in consequence of the advance in the west, though, as yet, there have been but few sales at any advance; sales have been made at 80 for prime spring, though 85 is still regarded as the ruling quotation.

GROCERIES—The Coffee market continues very dull both here and in the east, and, with a very limited demand and stocks steadily accumulating, the indications at present point to a lower range of prices. Importers, however, while admitting that any attempt to realize would no doubt result in a break claim that they will come out all right in the end—that it is only a question of time. The stock in first hands, as reported by Wm. Scott & Sons, is 66,916 bags, an increase of some 25,000 bags within the past two or three weeks.

In regard to Sugars there are no new features worthy of notice; raws are reported steady, while refined goods are up from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent. Old crop New Orleans Molasses, very dull and lower, and the same is true of Syrups.

P. S.—Sugars.—Market excited, in consequence of news from New York and Baltimore of an advance in Raws of ¼ to ⅜ a cent per lb, and in Refined fail ⅛ of a cent per lb, with the fullest confidence on the part of the Refiners that their goods will still further appreciate.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard; Hards, 13¼; A, 12⅝; B, 13⅛; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11⅜; Prime, 11; Good, 10⅜. Cuba Sugars, 10¾@11. Demarara, 12¾@13¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11⅝; C. C. 11¼; other grades, 9@11.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24; Prime, 23; Good, 22; Fair, 21@21½. Java, 28@30. Laguayra, 25@26. Mocha, 35. Roasted Coffees—pure, 26. Lower grades, 24@25.

SYRUPS—Havemeyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 68. Durant's, 75. Sugar Drips, 75; Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 50@55. New crop, 75@80.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¼; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8. Patna, 9¾.

SPICES—Pepper, 24. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 55. Cloves, 55. Nutmegs, $1.40.

HIDES—Quoted at 2¼@2¾ net.

TALLOW—Is in good demand, particularly by river, and, while the market is well supplied, prices are not, as yet, quotably lower, $30@35 per ton for prime to primo.

HOMINY—Our market is almost bare; quoted at $5.50 per bbl.

HONEY—Are at 25@30 cts.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $165 per ton; single dressed, $240; Sanded, $190@195.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Kept is quoted at 82@85 and No. 2 at 58.

LIME—Pittsburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—Quoted at $20@21 per ton for Bran; $24@28 for Seconds, and $30@38 for Middlings.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3.2 @3.50 per bushel and slow. Walnuts are a drug; nominal at 50@55. Shellbarks, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Dull but unchanged; common to fair, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Silver Skins, $3@3.25.

POTATOES—There is a steady demand for prime Peach Blows, with sales at 60 cts. by the car load, and 65@70 cts for small lots, in store. Prime Jersey Sweets, $4.75@4 00 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of dressed Chickens at 12 @13 cts; dressed Turkeys, 16@18. Live Chickens, 90@99 cts per pair; live Turkeys, $1.00@ 1.50 each.

PROVISIONS—Plain Bacon Shoulders, 7¾@ 7¾; ribbed sides, 8¾; short ribbed sides, 8¾; clear sided sides and shoulders, 8¾; sugar cured hams, 15 Lard: in tcs, old, 9¾; new 10; in kegs, 10½; in bail bbls, 11; ham sausage, 12 cts. Dried Beef, 16½. Mess Pork, $14. Breakfast Bacon, 11.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer, and may be quoted at $6.50@6.75. Timothy is dull at $2.25@ 3.50. Flaxseed, in steady demand at $1.80.

SHAKER CORN—13@14 cts per lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is quoted at 14¾ cts per lb, or $80 per ton.

TURNIPS—Very dull; quoted nominally at 35@40 cts per bushel.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 23, 1871.

To use a common phrase among oil dealers, the bottom has fallen almost completely out of the market, particularly for crude. Almost every telegram from Parker reported a decline of from 5 to 10 cts per bbl; early in the day, there were sales of 1,000 bbls seller December at $3.35; later, 2,000 bbls at $3.30; later still, 1,000 at $3.25; still later, 1,000 at $3.20, and at 3 p. m. it was rumored that it was offering at $3.15, and even at that price it will be seen that the market is badly demoralized, and the report of a new 1,500 bbl well was not calculated to do it much good, notwithstanding it lacked confirmation. Producers who held back and obstinately refused to sell at $4.00 and $4.75, are now meeting sales at the best price they can get. Refined is also weak and lower; November, nominal at 20¾, and December is quoted at 21. It was thought, a few days ago, when refined dropped to 21¾, it had certainly touched bottom, but, as already noted, it has since dropped to 21, and the indications now are that it will go still lower.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Tarentum O W, account W Stewart	302
Standard O W, account Tack Bro	592
Crystal O W, account J Rushnell	462
Citizens O W, account Tack Bro	462
Liberty O W, account B S Duncan	80
Citizens O W, account W Huff	462
Peerless O W, account B S Duncan	918
Model O W, account G W Huff	480
Spray O W, account Tack Bro	160
Model O W, account J Rushnell	462
Fairview O W, account W Stewart	148
	4,540

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. November 22.

John Spear & Co, 100 bbls refined oil to Warring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Baun & Wagner 300 bbls refined oil to Warring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

M Kochler & Co. 258 bbls ref. oil to Warling & K, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co. 183 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co, Phila.

Forsyth & Tweddle, 100 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bro. 189 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Co. 224 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Triumph Oil Works, 201 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bros & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,816 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 23, 12 M.—Refined November 21c; December 21¼c; January and March 22¼c. Crude 9½.

NEW YORK.—Refined: Nov. 20¾c asked; December 20¾c bid; January and March 22c; April and more 22¼c asked.

NEW YORK, November 23, 12 M.—Market very quiet and prices unchanged; spot bbls 21c; December 21¼c; January and March 22¼c. Crude bid and asked.

OIL CITY, November 23, 11:30 A. M.—Market very quiet at $3.30.

PARKERSBURG, November 23, 11:45 A. M.—Market weak and declining; sales at $3.55.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

cars.	cars.
Lindsey, McC & Co 1	Graff, B. & Co., m. 4
Lindsey & McC, m. 1	Lewis, J. & D. metal 1
Pgh Fge & I Co. 1	Nimick & Co. metal 3
J Wood & Co. metal. 2	Superior Mills metal 4
Brown & Co., m. 1	Graff, B. & Co., m. 1
Bryan & C. metal.. 2	Coleman R & Co, m. 1
Hallman & H, metal 5	Zug & Co. metal..... 3
Total	34

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co	Hallman & H, metal 1
metal..... 14	Moorhead & Co, met 2
J Moorhead, metal.. 2	
Total	17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Reese, G & Co. metal 1	Lewis, O. & P, metal 3
Total	4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. Moorhead, metal..11	Bryan & C, metal.... 1
J Kemmer, metal.... 3	
Total	15

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 23, 4:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £388,000. Consols 93¾@93⅝; 5-20's, '62, 91⅞; do 1865, 92¾; do '67, 94¼; do '68, 90¾.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 56f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9⅝@9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 25s 3d. Cheese 66s.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Cotton in fair demand and advanced; middling upland 19¼c. Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; superfine western and State $5.50@5.75; common to good $6.40@6.60; good to choice $6.65@7.20; white wheat extra $7.25@7.40; extra Ohio $6.90@7.30; St. Louis $6.80@8.25. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; $1.50@1.53; winter red western $1.60@1.64; amber $1.65@ 1.67; white $1.64@1.75; extra choice amber Indiana, $1.73. Rye dull; western 93@95c. Barley firm; Canada West $1.08@1.22. Malt quiet. Corn declined; western mixed 58@59c. Oats firm; western and Ohio 53@54c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee—demand fair and market firmer. Sugar firm. Molasses less active; New Orleans 65@70c. Rice 8@9c. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾c; refined 22c. Turpentine steady at 47c. Pork irregular; new $13.50@13. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 7¾@8c; Dec. and Jan. 7¾c; short do 8c; short cut 8¼c. Lard stead.; No 1 to prime steam 9¼@9⅜c; prime kettle rendered 9¾c; November and December 9¼@9⅜c; February 9¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese 11@14c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Poultry very plenty and weak. Cattle market is full of dressed meat, so that live stock sells slow and generally lower, though the receipts are light. Beeves—No 1 held at 8c; and more due. This makes 2,250 fresh cattle since Monday, besides several lots of state stock. Weather besides severe. Hots of state stock. Weather good but trade slow, at 3c decline. Stock not all sold. Best 8¾ cwt Kentucky cattle sold at 7¾ per cwt; 8½@8¾c; good 7¾ cwt to 8c; a lot of 5¾ cwt Illinois 8¾c; 5 cwt Michigan, 6¾ cwt 9c; state cows and calves 65@75c; 2 milch cows $75 live weight. Sheep 3 to 4c; dressed 6½@7c. Hogs 6.95; selling at $4.25@ 4.50 for State, and $4.50@4.70 for western; 5 cars Ohios going at $4.85; dressed remain at $5.75@6.50.

BUFFALO, November 23.—Cattle: receipts 442 head, making a supply of 5,440 head, or 830 cars, an increase of 34 cars over last week. The market rules dull and heavy; prices weak and declined; the bulk of the stock went eastward in first hands; of 195 head Indiana steers, averaging 1,290 to 1,500 lbs, $4@4.75; 300 bbls, 925 to 1,455, $3.75@4.50; 39 Michigan, 1,054, at $3.80; 118 Illinois, 1,115 to 1,560, $4.25@ 5.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,400; market dull and inactive; demand limited; prices nominal; sales of 668 Canada lambs, 80 lbs, at $6.25; 830 Canada sheep, 111 to 130 lbs, at $5@ 5.30; 472 Ohio, 88 lbs, at $4.12½; 218 Michigan, 79 lbs, $4.35; 193 New York, 85 lbs, $4.55. Hogs: receipts 4,100; market fairly active and prices steady; closing firm; rates at $4@4.90 for medium to selected.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 spring $1.25; No 2 $1.20@1.22, for winter receipts; No 2 red winter $1.30; seller December $1.30¾; seller January $1.32¾. Corn: demand fair and advanced; No 2 mixed seller December 46c; No 2 mixed seller December 43¾@44¼c; seller January 41¾@42c; seller May 49@c. Rye active and advanced; seller December 61¾@62c; rejected 57c. Oats firm; No 2 31c; rejected 27¾c; seller December 31¾c; January 32¼@32¾c; seller March 37¾c. Barley: demand fair and a shade lower; 61¾ @62c; No 3 55¾c; pork dull, declined; mess $12.62½@12.40; seller December $12.37½; January $12.50@12.87½; March $13.10. Lard dull and a shade lower; $8.87½@8.90; January or February $8.92½; March $9.05@9.12½. Meats dull; short rib sides $7.25; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; short rib 5¾@5¾c. Bulk meat dull and unchanged; short rib middle 5¾c; short clear middles 6@6¼c. Whisky quiet and unchanged, 88c. Hogs quiet and weak; $3.80@3.90.

6 P. M.—Hogs quiet and steady; range at $3.75@4.10.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 23.—Cotton quiet but firm; low middling 17¾c. Flour quiet. Wheat advanced. Corn: demand fair and market firm; new 45c. Rye active and advanced, 77@ 78c. Oats quiet, 36@38c. Barley: demand good at full prices, 75@85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm. Butter firm. Cheese quiet and firm. Clover seed firm, $10.50@11.25 on arrival; 25c higher from store. Pork dull and unchanged; new held at $12.62. Lard dull; sales prime steam at 8¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾@5c; sides clear rib and clear 6@6¼c loose. Bacon active and advanced; sides clear rib sides clear 7¾@8c; 7¾c. Green meats dull: shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides 6@6¾c; hams 6¾@7¾c for heavy to medium; 9¾@9¾c for light sugar cured hams wanted. Hogs quiet and weak; closing flat at $4@4.90. Whisky advanced at 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Tobacco—sales small, and prices stiff and unchanged. Bagging quiet and weak at 15¾c. Cotton firm; middling 17½c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6.25. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, choice red and white on arrival $1.37@1.50. Corn—new car 45c. Oats in bulk on arrival 40c; from store 45c. Mess pork quiet at $13. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; sides clear rib and clear 7¾c, packed. Bulk meats fairly active; with sales of 250 casks sides clear rib at 8c; do clear 6¾c; do clear 7¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 14¾c. Lard 9@10c. Hogs—the market closed weak at $4.25@4.50. Whisky 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour: extra spring nominal at $5.70@6.65. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 held at $1.20 cash; $1.20@1.21 seller December; $1.22 seller January. Oats: No 2 steady at 32c. Corn: No 2 mixed easier at 41c. Rye: No 1 held at 65c. Barley: No 2 nominal at 62c. Hogs: Hvo weak and 10@15c lower, being held at $3.80@4.90; dressed $4.20@ 4.75. Provisions have a downward tendency. Pork: mess $12 in round lots. Lard $8¾c for kettle.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Fancy and light goods are being closed out at low figures, especially imported dress goods, while all staple articles are generally firm, the only exception of importance in reduction being in Reynolds' AA bleached muslins from 12½c to 12c. Printing cloths firm at 7¾@7¾c; printed colors firm at 11½c for fancies; Mous delaines of best makes in limited request at 20c; Imperial Reppe are salable at 25@25½c, and heavy brown sheetings at 12½@13c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—Cotton firmer; sales 6,6 0, mostly last evening's; ordinary 18¾@18¾c; low middling 18¾@18¾c; middling 18¾c; receipts 4,170; exports to New York 418, week 16,320.

MEMPHIS, November 23.—Cotton active and advanced at 17¾c.

NASHVILLE, November 23.—Cotton firm; low middling 17c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Rye dull; Pennsylvania and western red $1.60@1.63. Corn firm; old yellow 73@80c; new 64@66c; old mixed western 73@76c. Oats 56@58c. Barley nominal and advanced; Canada $1.20. Malt $1.10. Provisions dull. Mess pork sold $13@13.50; new prime $14.50@15. Lard 9 cts; stearine 9¾c. Whisky 90c. Alcohol $1.82@1.84.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 23.—Flour firm. Wheat a shade lower; sales of white Michigan $1.50; No 1 white Michigan $1.47¾@1.48; amber Michigan $1.48@1.48; No 2 red $1.44¾. Corn firm; high mixed 50c; new 46@47c; low mixed 50@c; new 50c; Michigan 50c; new 50@55c. Oats a shade lower but quiet; No 1 42c; No 2 38¾c; rejected 37¾c. Clover seed: Michigan and Indiana $6.80.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 23.—Flour easier and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak. Corn active; new white Southern 59@59c; new yellow Southern 60@60c; mixed western 58@59c. Oats quiet and firm. Rye active and advanced, 77@ 78c. Oats quiet, 36@38c. Barley: demand good at full prices, 75@85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm. Butter firm. Cheese quiet and firm. Clover seed firm, $10.50@11.25 on arrival; 25c higher from store. Pork dull and unchanged; new held at $12.62. Lard dull; sales prime steam at 8¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾@5c; sides clear rib and clear 6@6¼c loose. Bacon active and advanced; sides clear rib sides clear 7¾@8c; 7¾c. Green meats dull: shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides 6@6¾c; hams 6¾@7¾c for heavy to medium; 9¾@9¾c for light sugar cured hams wanted. Hogs quiet and weak; closing flat at $4@4.90. Whisky advanced at 90c.

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BALTIMORE, November 23.—Flour easier and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak. Corn active; new white Southern 59@59c; new yellow Southern 60@60c; mixed western 58@59c. Oats quiet and firm; new 45c. Rye active and advanced, 77@ 78c. Oats quiet, 36@38c. Barley: demand good at full prices, 75@85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs firm. Butter firm. Cheese quiet and firm. Clover seed firm, $10.50@11.25 on arrival; 25c higher from store. Pork dull and unchanged; new held at $12.62. Lard dull; sales prime steam at 8¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾@5c; sides clear rib and clear 6@6¼c loose. Bacon active and advanced; sides clear rib sides clear 7¾@8c; 7¾c. Green meats dull: shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides 6@6¾c; hams 6¾@7¾c for heavy to medium; 9¾@9¾c for light sugar cured hams wanted. Hogs quiet and weak; closing flat at $4@4.90. Whisky advanced at 90c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 23.—Tobacco—sales small, and prices stiff and unchanged. Bagging quiet and weak at 15¾c. Cotton firm; middling 17½c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $6.25. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat, choice red and white on arrival $1.37@1.50. Corn—new car 45c. Oats in bulk on arrival 40c; from store 45c. Mess pork quiet at $13. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7¾c; sides clear rib and clear 7¾c, packed. Bulk meats fairly active; with sales of 250 casks sides clear rib at 8c; do clear 6¾c; do clear 7¾c. Hams, sugar cured, 14¾c. Lard 9@10c. Hogs—the market closed weak at $4.25@4.50. Whisky 88c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour: extra spring nominal at $5.70@6.65. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 held at $1.20 cash; $1.20@1.21 seller December; $1.22 seller January. Oats: No 2 steady at 32c. Corn: No 2 mixed easier at 41c. Rye: No 1 held at 65c. Barley: No 2 nominal at 62c. Hogs: Hvo weak and 10@15c lower, being held at $3.80@4.90; dressed $4.20@ 4.75. Provisions have a downward tendency. Pork: mess $12 in round lots. Lard 8¾c for kettle.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 23.—Fancy and light goods are being closed out at low figures, especially imported dress goods, while all staple articles are generally firm, the

HOME NEWS.

Revenue Law Violations—Peter Ashurst, Morris Flinn and Mary McCall were before Commissioner McCandless, yesterday, morning, for carrying on the business of retail liquor and cigar dealers without payment of special tax. They were held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each for Court.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.—The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward will hold a meeting, to make suggestions for councilmen and ward officers, on Saturday, the 25th inst. The nominations will be made on Saturday, December 2d. All Republicans are invited to attend. This is by order of the ward members of the Executive Committee.

Accident in a Mill.—Yesterday morning Charles Siemon, employed in Messrs. Bagaley, Young & Co.'s Roll Works, Seventeenth ward, was employed in placing a heavy roll in a lathe, when a bolt broke and at iron rod flew out from the machine and struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a painful though not dangerous wound. He was attended by a physician and then removed to his home, 927 Penn avenue.

More Housebreaking.—Night before last the Enlightened hotel at the corner of Liberty and Twelfth streets was broken into through the bar-room, out of which apartment a large lot cigars were stolen. The thieves, however, seemed intent on money plunder to gain which they visited several sleeping apartments and from the pockets of one man took thirty and from another fifteen dollars. They then noiselessly made their escape. The story of the affair was related at the Mayor's office, but as yet there has been no clue to the robbers.

Pittsburgh Republican City Executive Committee.

A special meeting of the Republican City Executive Committee was called for yesterday afternoon, to consider the report to be presented from the committee appointed to issue a circular to Republican voters in the city, in relation to the coming election. The Chairman of the Committee, however, was not present, and there was no business transacted. The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

Slight Oil Fire.

The alarm of fire was sounded at about a quarter past six o'clock last evening from Box 85, at Sharpsburg bridge. On repairing to the scene of the alarm we found it had been occasioned by a very slight fire at the Citizens' Oil Refinery near by. The stop cock of a benzine tank, which was partially filled, had been by some means blown out, and a small quantity of the fluid running down the outside caught fire, making considerable flame. It was extinguished without the Department going into action at all. No material loss was incurred.

Slander Suit.

Miss Caroline R. Baritt, though she has an artistic eye for harmony of colors and elegance in dress—a passion which she appears to gratify—is greatly incensed that any one should say that the garments in which she daily arrays herself do not come in a proper way, and hence when Mrs. Kitty Hogan circulated the report that Miss Caroline obtained her clothing in a disreputable way, there was a conclusion sprung up between the bitterly friends, the result of which is an action for slander entered yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, in which a capias was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Kitty. The parties are both serious.

A Street Trap.

The newly paved sidewalks on Smithfield street, at Diamond alley, have been raised so much above the paved crossings of the alley as to cause many stumbles, and some falls. A young man on Wednesday, not observing the depression of the alley, stepped down, and finding bottom lower than he expected, came near falling on the alley. In his effort to avoid which he stumbled against the ledge on the opposite of the alley, which proved an untimely obstacle, and he fell prone on the sidewalk beyond, sadly mortified and somewhat bruised. The same day an old lady, in stepping from the sidewalk to the crossing, fell to her knees, and could only leave the spot by the help of the lady who accompanied her. We take it the moral of this is, that it is right to raise the sidewalk grade, it was the duty of the Street Commissioner simultaneously to raise the alley crossing to correspond. It should not become necessary for the press to notice such things, nor would it, if those whose duty it is would observe and remedy such evils as they arise.

"Our Orders."

The following has been handed to us for publication. It was written by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, just at the close of the war—the same lady who appears to-night at Library Hall:

Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights;
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the night.

Weave but the flag whose stripes to-day
Droped heavy o'er our darkened way,
And homely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread.

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet,
That pour delights from other lands:
Rouse there the darkness of the street,
The trumpet leads the warrior band.

And ye that wage the war of words
With mystic fame and subtle power,
Go, chatter to the idle hordes,
Of teach the lesson of the hour.

Ye sybil arts, in one stern knot,
Be all your offices combined;
Stand close while courage draws the lot—
The destiny of human kind.

And if that destiny could fail,
The sun should darken in the sky,
The eternal bloom of Nature's pale,
And God, and Truth, and Nature, die.

Another Verdict.

In yesterday's GAZETTE mention was made of a man from Braddock's Field with the small-pox, having called on the Board of Health and been refused hospital shelter, and then upon the Guardians of the Poor, where he was told to apply to Mr. Davis, in Allegheny, and after traveling all day was lodged at last in a house adjoining the Allegheny lock-up, and sent next morning to the hospital at Claremont.

It is but true that this man came with the small-pox from Braddock's Field to the city he should have been at once taken charge of by the Board of Health, and the full penalty of the law enforced against the Borough or Township that sent him hither. The office of the Board of Health is open day and night, attended to at all hours of the day and night, the members of the Board should be indicted and punished if they shall in any case infected person to wander through the city—they or their agents should be detectives of every case and either lend it lip—or remove it to hospital. Auxiliary health offices should be established in various parts of the city, each attended by an officer and one or more ambulances. This would put an end to the spread of the disease by persons perambulating the streets looking for a place for shelter and treatment. The Board of Health is looked to by the citizens at large to prevention or expedient untried to squelch the loathsome pest. We verily believe they have come very far short of their whole duty. Councils will abundantly supply all necessary legislation and defray all necessary expense. The Health Officers are therefore without excuse for the continuance of the malady. They should grapple with it as with a hydra-headed monster, and maintain the contest fight and day until it is thoroughly mastered. If they need money or men, they have but to certify the fact and both will be granted. Let us have no more such stories as this of the man from Braddocks. This man's story as published is untrue. He called upon Mr. Fortner, who has nothing to do with such cases but he very properly took him to the office of the Board of Health, where no one being present, he left him to await the coming of an officer. What more could he do? Our people are apt to send such cases to Mr. Fortner. They should know better. The Board of Health office is at 161 Fourth avenue, where we are sorry to learn, the attendance is but occasional, whereas it should be constant, uninterrupted, at all hours while the disease remains. If this be so, it is a gross and culpable remissness that should be at once corrected. Come, gentlemen, wake up to the whole terrible significance of the position you occupy; take hold of the evil and conquer it, and thus earn the plaudits of a grateful people, or neglect and trifle with it, and provoke the maledictions of an afflicted and indignant constituency.

An Acknowledgment.

The Committee on Subsistence and Transportation, on behalf of the General Chicago Relief Committee, desire to return thanks to J. McCreighton, Assistant Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the interest taken by him in relation to Chicago sufferers, he having passed through, free of charge, over one thousand persons, and expressed a willingness to aid the committee in every way he could. They were also indebted to Mr. Mc. for kindness to of the Union Depot Hotel, in taking care of sufferers by the fire, he having furnished meals to many hundred free of charge, and provided many others with meals at a rate merely covering cost.

REUBEN MILLER, Secretary. JOHN MCMURRAY, Chairman.

Over an Embankment.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Morrow, of the firm of Wilson & Morrow, painters, met with a severe accident. He was driving along the road, near Elm borough, a short distance above Allegheny City, in a buggy, when the horse attached to the vehicle became frightened at a passing wagon, loaded with hay, and jumped to one side of the road unfortunately there was an embankment there and the vehicle, horse and driver rolled over; the buggy was completely wrecked, Mr. Morrow rolled over until he reached the track of the West Penn road, where his head struck against a rail, by which he was severely wounded and rendered senseless. Assistance reached him and, after being taken to a house near by, his injuries were attended to by Dr. McCarrall. Subsequently he was removed to his boarding place, Gray's Hotel Second ward, Allegheny. His injuries, though severe, are no serious.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

Court met at ten o'clock. Justice Read being absent. The following opinions were rendered:

Ledgewick et al. vs. Lewis; Greene. Judgment affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Hibbs vs. Breckison (Hibbs et al.'s appeal). Appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellants.

Gallagher's appeal; Fayette. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the costs of the appellants. Opinion *per curiam.*

Hoffman's appeal; Allegheny, O. C. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at the cost of appellant. Opinion *per curiam.*

Dunham vs. Struthers; judgment affirmed. Opinion *per curiam.*

Aronson vs. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company; Allegheny; C. P. The arrest of judgment reversed, and the judgment ordered to be entered on the verdict of the plaintiff for amount found by jury, with interest from date of verdict, and record remitted for the purpose. Opinion *per curiam.*

Lawrence county vs. Butler county; Butler. Appeal dismissed at costs of appellant, and order of dismissing the bill affirmed. Opinion *per curiam.*

Maple vs. Simmons; Green. Affirmed. Opinion *per curiam.*

Bunnel vs. Proctor; Crawford. Affirmed Opinion *per curiam.*

Ewing et al. vs. The Commonwealth; Fayette. Affirmed. Opinion *per curiam.*

Mel's Appeal; Venango. Submitted by Spences for appellant, and by Hodricks for appellees.

Mackin et al.'s appeal. Argued by Hancock for appellants, and by Sherman contra.

Johnston's appeal; Venango. Argued by Sherman for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor contra.

Kauffman's appeal; Clarion. Argued by George A. Jenks for appellant, and by Corbett contra.

Squires vs. Ridgway; Venango. Argued by Barry for plaintiff in error, and by Taylor contra.

Citizens Fire Insurance Company vs. Powers; Crawford. Argued by Bales for plaintiff in error, and by Derrickson contra.

Union Petroleum Company vs. Bilvin Petroleum Company; Venango. Continued.

Steel's appeal. Crawford. Argued by Derrickson for appellant.

Emiens & Co. vs. Spaulding, and Lane vs. Graner; Erie. Argued together Thompson for plaintiff in error; Woodruff contra.

Robert B. Parkinson, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was, on motion of Charles W. Robb, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

Zentz vs. Loquant; Forest. Argued by R J. Reid for plaintiff in error. No appearance contra.

Wagner vs. McBride; Venango. Argued by Mitchell for plaintiff in error and by Osmer contra.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Jacob Seiwerth and Jacob Knapp vs. Daniel Kratz, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $5, the defendant to pay the costs.

Ann Haney by her next friend vs. James W. Hall and Geo. S. Swartz Sr., Executors of Thomas Hall deceased. The plaintiff in the case worked in the family of deceased previous to his death for a nominal salary, as is claimed, it having been promised by deceased to leave her $500 at his death. She never however received the pecuniary benefit now brings an action to recover the amount. On trial.

Wm. P. McCabe vs. James Burns et al. The testimony was concluded, and the case will go to the jury this morning.

Trial List for Thursday.

61. Patterson vs. Smith and McGregor.
186. A. R. Rider vs. McLaughlin & Son.
188. Wilson vs. McCabe.
200. Schott et ux. vs. Weis.
169. Sproul vs. Hiney.
173. Robb vs. Williams et al.
4. Finney trustee vs. Bradley garnishee.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS— JUDGES STOWE AND SLAGLE.

In the case of Alderman Hoerr vs. George Blumenschein, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $75.

The first case taken up yesterday before Judge Stowe was that of Alex. McKee vs. J. C. Bidwell. Action to recover damages for injuries sustained by which the plaintiff was a drayman in the employ of John Hamilton. When delivering goods at the establishment of the defendant, having called at the door for a clerk, and no one responding, he entered the back through the store, and on the way to the office fell through a hatchway into the cellar, it being dark at the time, breaking his leg and receiving other injuries of such a character as to disable him for a period of six months. On trial.

In the case of Rutz & Co. vs. The People's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, tried before Judge Slagle and a jury, the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $1,868.

The next case taken up before Judge Collier was that of James B. Palmer vs. Isaac Bell. This was an action of replevin. Verdict awarding six cents damages to defendants.

The next case was Coates et ux vs. Trimble. McIntyre et al. This is an action of trespass. A small child of the plaintiff's was gathering chips on the pavement in front of a building in which the defendant's workmen were working. One of them, it is alleged, threw a brick down, cutting off two of the child's fingers. Jury withdrawn; judgment of non suit.

Isabella Gregg, by her next friend, applied for a divorce from Alexander Gregg. A subpœna was awarded.

Trial List for To-day.

88 Haney vs. The School Directors.
44 Edmonds vs. McCuley.
85 Kuhnberger vs. Kuhnberger.
51 Crawford vs. Mulholland.
54 Barnes vs. Caldwell.
39 Bilvin vs. Bonnestelle.
5. Gangwich vs. Hoevler, admix.
21 Siegrist vs. Wichser.
79 Russell vs. Bigley.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES M'KENNAN AND STRANAHAN.

Several "railroad bills" were [illegible] in this Court to-day and judgments obtained as follows: Against the bonds brought against the county and city by parties holding subscriptions of railroad bonds issued years ago and the interest on which has never been paid. The parties are generally residents of other States which compels them to bring suit in the U. S. Courts. It seems that the litigation is all of an amicable nature and carefully conducted on both litigants. Arrangements have been made for the payment of the interest due by the city and county, but this course is taken that there may be a Court record of the transaction—for greater security. The claims thus substantiated were as follows: Joseph Dobbin for $767 87; A. N. Easley, $755 24; R. W. Court, $756.50, all against the county, and A. W. Mackin $931 23 against city.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

The McBride-Wagner Disagreement before the Supreme Court—Wagner's grievances He Wants another hearing.

Just before the Supreme Court drew its session to a close yesterday afternoon the case of McBride vs. Wagner—the famous Venango county breach of promise case was called to their attention. Many of our readers will doubtless bear in mind the features of this case which at the time of its trial in the lower court was noted in our columns. It is an action for breach of promise of marriage commenced September 4, 1869, and in which Miss Jennie F. McBride appeared as prosecutrix. Mr. J. I. Wagner being the unfortunate defendant.

Wagner was a coal dealer residing in Oil City, and Miss McBride encouraged the expansion of the youthful maids in the Franklin District School. They "kept company" together for about a year, and were frequently felicitated by friends over what all supposed would be a match, but which alas finally proved not to be, and then followed suit and the appeal to the Courts. The fair plaintiff stated her grievances at length to the effect that they were first to be married in June, 1868; but the happy hymeneal celebration was postponed until July 2, and even than did not take place, but she, in anticipation of consummation, was again doomed to disappointment—another postponement being made to December of the same year. Miss McBride made preparation at the time appointed again—all in waiting, but the bridegroom came not, and hence the minister who officiated left in a huff. Finally Wagner did conclude to get married, and carried his notion into effect in May, 1869, how, she says, she learned of it. And all this too after Jennie had once gone to the expense of preparing for the nuptials, and had caused her friends to be excited over the prospect, and had gone to her home in Bellefonte, Pa., where she was to await his coming, for the marriage was to be celebrated at her mother's, and more practical than all had been at an expense of $500—considering lost time and actual expense. So Jennie was "mad" as her sympathizing companions expressed it, and being moreover a girl of spirit, she resolved he "should not fool any more girls" if she could help it, and she put it in her mind "there was one girl he couldn't get ahead of, and that was Jennie F. McBride." So after nursing her wrath for several months she appeals to the Courts in Venango county for legal redress. The case was first submitted to arbitrators who awarded her $1,0 0. Then it was taken to court, and after hearing citing trial of several days, during which the Court room resembled a theatre on matinee days—a sympathizing jury being out all night in the morning awarded her $5,800 with interest, and so she triumphed.

But Wagner appealed to the Supreme Court, and thus yesterday the case came up for argument. The defendant's main point is that the Court below refused to admit as evidence going to substantiate the correctness of a paper, which he claimed was a release from his engagement, but which Miss McBride claimed was a forgery. The testimony of experts to prove its genuineness was not admitted, and hence its validity could not be clearly established. Hence an error upon which the argument rested yesterday. The counsel for Wagner had just ceased talking when Court adjourned, and the speeches will be resumed this morning.

BREVITIES.

NEWS dull yesterday.

WINTER seems to have come to stay.

Two more of the Allegheny police have the small-pox, making five in all.

THE little child named Jessie Neal, who was so badly burned in Virgin alley, Allegheny, died night before last.

A LITTLE negro boy about ten years of age, has been lost from No. 2 Peach alley, Allegheny. Any information of him will be received and thanks returned.

THE Republicans of the Ninth ward put the following gentlemen on the ward ticket at a primary meeting on Tuesday night: Select Council—John Fralick; Common—Isaac Reese, James Boyd, S. Slocum. School Director—W. J. McFetridge.

THE many friends of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., who has been for some time prostrated with dropsy of the heart, will be highly gratified to learn that he was very much better yesterday. It is more confidently hoped that he will soon be entirely recovered.

WANTED TO KNOW the name of a prominent butcher in the Allegheny market who bantered a lady to bet her $5 on some point of disagreement between them, and then refused to pay with the prompt acceptance of the wager, and the decision being in her favor, she handed back the money she had won from him, *and the book it.* Who is the man?

THE Philadelphia *Record* contains an account of this arrest of one Daniel Thompson, who gives his residence as Pittsburgh, on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of a coal merchant's office there. Thompson with two companion visited the office during the day asking charity, and the following night the depredation was committed.

A Big Day's Work!

On Tuesday last A. H. BAUMAN, General Agent for THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, office No. 106 Fourth avenue, took the applications of four gentlemen for insurance on their lives, amounting to $80,000. This Company is purely mutual, and *loans* its surplus funds to its *patrons.* Business men contemplating life insurance, make a note of this. tf

Special

bargains in table linens.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

Something new at James Old's,
tf. 193 Liberty Street.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

While it may be generally known in these cities and throughout the western counties of Pennsylvania that we have a House of Refuge situate in the lower part of Allegheny city, and while the several western counties from time to time send their juvenile offenders to the Refuge, it is not so generally known what kind of an institution the Refuge is, the nature of the work it is doing or how it is done.

It is proper therefore to state that the Refuge is not merely a *prison* or place of *punishment*, but is more emphatically an educational and reformatory school. Youths of both sexes, for petty offences, for incorrigibility, and too often, more for the faults of the parents than of the child are committed by courts and magistrates to the House of Refuge, where they are thus committed and received they become the wards of the manager until they reach their majority, at least the authority of the parent is transfered to the managers of the Refuge. A superintendent with twenty or more officers and teachers under him have charge of the daily work of the institution. The boys and girls occupy dormatories, dining halls and play grounds entirely apart from each other, their time is divided into hours for school, for play, for work and for sleeping. The present Superintendent, Rev. L. N. Arvine has great distinguished himself for a thorough knowledge of the various instincts and characteristics of youth, his influence and power of control over the inmates is constantly a theme of praise with visitors, and a subject of wonder and admiration with the Managers. All the inmates, even the most ill-bred have a ready yield to the magnetism of his government, which is habitually mild and gentle, but firm and unvarying they very soon learn that his rules are inflexible, but they also learn that they are just and always observed, and only upon, his prerequisite condition, they can depend upon Mr. Avery for assistance, encouragement and sympathy. He is ever thoughtful for their comfort and welfare; they are instructed during the morning hours in their school duties, and the following afternoon at work at the various trades, and become eligible to be returned to their families or indentured to others, or sent out on parol, while in cases of trial and default, they are brought back to the Refuge and held under its discipline and treatment until they are twenty-one years old, when all authority of the Refuge ceases forever.

Among the recent experiments introduced or permitted by the management are occasionally inviting the classes of honor to dine or sup with the officers—giving all the male inmates a trip on the railroad to some neighboring county, or on steamboat, and they have been marshalled and marched with a band of music, formed among the boys, to visit a fair in the county city and such like treats by way of stimulation to discipline and their respect and affection for the superintendant, who thus, with the sanction of the managers, extends to them these privileges that there has been no instance of an attempt to escape. Very recently the girls have evinced a disposition to get up at the noon meal hour entertainments, scenic exhibitions, tableaux, charades, with original essays, dialogues, &c., and on Tuesday evening last, the committee on Instruction and Discipline asked the President and some members of the Board of Managers, together with Dr. Worthington, Secretary of the State Board of Charities who happened to be in the city, to witness one of those exhibitions. Several visitors, ladies and others were also present, and for the first time in any such institution here or elsewhere, the boys and girls were brought together for the occasion, which had been improvised into an exhibition hall, and they with all present, we feel sure, were delighted and gratified. Among the features was that an exhibition so ingenious and so well conducted could be gotten up in the House of Refuge with so few of the ordinary requisites for display or performance, took all by surprise. Some of the original pieces were very creditable to the heads and hearts of the authoresses—the charades were ingenious and with the tableaux were well rendered.

One of the large boys repeated the celebrated speech of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, when about to be sentenced to death—and a class of the lesser boys electrified the audience with a quaint recitation of which one spoke a stanza, and then all together joined in the finale.

Mention is especially due to a class of about forty boys, who are kept and taught apart from the larger boys. They have been for some time under the training of Miss Stood, a lady of culture, who certainly possessed the art of teaching to a degree we never saw equalled. These very little fellows were given simple lessons in arithmatic, geography, history, physiology, &c., with unerring accuracy, and with prompt, outspoken alacrity which did credit to their instructress and was as thorough as it was varied. They are a school of prodigies. On the whole, we and all present were highly delighted with the conviction that the House of Refuge is proving itself one of the most useful and beneficent of our public institutions, and is well worthy to be visited and understood to commend it to the best wishes of all our citizens. It could not possibly be under more judicious management and can only be made better than it is by removing it to a rural location, where on a large farm the inmates can be taught the principles and habits of agriculture, and where there will be less isolation of the inmates and where, as their grades are advanced, they can begin to live in families under as the respectable inmates of a well-ordered and well-kept boarding school.

It was a pleasant thought to the managers and Superintendent that the venerable Dr. Worthington, who has visited officially all the Houses of Refuge and Reform in the Commonwealth, declared emphatically that the Western House of Refuge has not its equal, and that he was highly and specially gratified with the system pursued, the order and discipline maintained, the educational progress and the perfect adaptation of the establishment in every part, and the health, condition and conduct of the inmates.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA TROUPE.

Mozart's greatest work, Don Giovanni, or "Sir John" in English, drew a large and brilliant audience. Not even a seat was vacant nor any place to lean against. Don Giovanni always did and always will call out a crowd. A large part allured on account of the exquisite melodies so abundant. The real musicians go to hear the superb and finished orchestration, which is one of its great characteristics. Sometimes they hear it and sometimes they don't. Last night was one of the times when they did not. The overture soon revealed the fact that there were too few strings and too much brass, and even they were not always in tune. Three deaths in one evening was a master of interest to all. Miss Clara Doria, with her charming voice and good figure, sustained the not very exacting role of Donna Elvira in a way that was generally pleasing. Her voice is not strong enough for the orchestra, which in the first trio, ruined the whole effect, as her best tones were thereby lost. She evidently makes great effort to sing and her voice in the upper register is somewhat thin and then too it suffered in contrast to Madam Rosa's wonderful voice. Mr. Tom Karl as Don Octavio sang "Hope lends her tranquil sadness" with great feeling and was deservedly encored at the end of this number the orchestra did exceedingly well. His voice shows conscientious training and he displays good taste. Mr. Harvey Cook who also favored Pittsburgh with a debut appeared as Leporello and sang with much discretion "First the fair ones unthinking are blindness." His actions were natural in many a laugh but when the great Riviere is remembered all other Leporellos fall in comparison. Mrs. Conly as Donna Anna was by all means the central star, and it was real enjoyment to hear her, especially in the concerted parts her voice was beyond compliment, and in the upper register it appears to be managed with the greatest ease. Mr. Campbell as Don Giovanni was as he is in all else, very good. His best solo, the serenade in the second act was not at all enjoyable, as the industrious violinists could not shone it all with a marvellous imitation of a guitar. As for the chorus, they were good in voice, but awkward and ungainly in their dancing. We would suggest to the ladies of the chorus that when feasting with princes they should abstain from helping themselves to bread with a fork. All in all, the opera was enjoyable and the goblin music fairly rendered. The quartett was very good. The most compliment the audience could pay the troupe their seats until the performance was fairly over. To-night Lucretia Borgia, with Parepa and Mrs. Seguin in the leading roles. Such a combination, declared emphatically that the Western House of Refuge has not its equal, and that he was highly and specially gratified with the system pursued, the order and discipline maintained, the educational progress and the perfect adaptation of the establishment in every part, and the health, condition and conduct of the inmates.

POLITICAL.

Pledges of Candidates.

Below will be found the pledges of two candidates for the mayoralty of Allegheny, to be had for the decision of the voters at the Republican primary election, those of Messrs. Callow and Smith. This is in response to the action of the city Executive Committee. Mr. Comley has not yet responded, but will doubtless do so, as he has probably overlooked the matter. Possibly the Secretary of the Executive Committee has not officially notified him of this action, and after he has done so Mr. Comley will no doubt agree in writing to abide by the decision of the patry. We feel sure of it.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 10, 1871.

H. M. Long, Esq., Chairman City Executive Committee:

In compliance with a resolution of the Committee requiring the several candidates for Mayor to attest their adhesion to the nomination prior to the Primary elections. I will say that I will cheerfully abide by the result of the Primary elections.

Respectfully,
A. P. CALLOW.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, November 11, 1871.

To H. M. Long, Chairman of the Allegheny City Republican Executive Committee:

SIR: In reply to a resolution passed at the recent meeting of the City Republican Executive Committee, requiring me to answer as a candidate for nomination to the Mayoralty at the approaching primary elections, I desire to say that I will most cheerfully abide by the decision of the Republican Primaries, and will not only give my vote to the successful candidate but will use my personal efforts and whatever influence I may possess to secure his election.

DAVID L. SMITH,
Third Ward, Allegheny City.

The success of the great thirty-day sale of C. A. Boucher, No. 45 Smithfield street, still continues, and the many who visit it daily is astonishing. Then, it is not to be wondered at, considering the price asked for good furniture. The price is so low that those contemplating buying furniture now, or in the spring, could save money by investing at once. Remember this sale will come to a close in a few days, then many will regret that they did not purchase.

BY-WAYS OF PITTSBURGH.

What a Deaf Man saw in the Smoky City—Old Fort Duquesne and the Last of its Ruins.

A writer who appears to have lost the use of his ears but seems not in any way afflicted with a lack of powers of observation, writes pleasantly in the Christian *Radical* of one of the curiosities of our smoky city. He appears under the modest nom-de-plume of "one who tries to use his eyes," and after propounding the inquiry, "Do the seeing always see," proceeds to tell what he saw, thus:

The deaf man who has been honored to sit at the editor's "right hand at table for a few days past" *has eyes*, and during the short period of his sojourn in this "smoky city" he has often thought that some equally favored with himself in this respect, *sans nos*. Let one specification suffice, for the present, for an illustration.

How many of the good people of Pittsburgh know in their every-day going to and from their business the most interesting ancient remains in the United States? How many have seen them, know when they were constructed, or what they signify?

In 1753 the French had already explored the upper part of the Ohio valley and established posts at Erie, Waterford and Venango. In the fall of that year George Washington, then just 21 years of age, was sent by Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia, to demand of the French commander of these posts his reasons for invading the British dominions in time of peace. The youthful envoy found that they had been Pittsburgh now stands in the middle of November, just 118 years ago. At once he foresaw the destiny of the place. "I spent some time," said he, "in viewing the situation. The land in the fork has the absolute command of both. The flat, well-timbered land on the point is extraordinarily well watered and would furnish abundance of stone for building." He and his party swam their horses across the Allegheny and passed the night on the Monongahela bank. The young envoy's mission, though not a success—but when the hand of Faith, the angel of Hope, the Charities of sympathetic and faithful fraternity meet us, as we do in this interesting city—*this* is the hand, conveyed in such eloquence and heartfelt words of true cheer, it nerved and reanimated us all—and we thanked God, took courage, and marched on."

Brothers Hazzard, DeKnight and Rev. Crowthers were appointed a Committee on Business.

Brothers Millinger, Bidwell and Crusae, Committee on Credentials.

Brothers Norcross, Wright, Keller and Francis, Committee on Resolutions.

Brothers Morgan, Welzell and Minehart, Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from Brownsville, Connellsville, Uniontown, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Sharpsburg, Bellevernon, Waynesburg, Jefferson, Greensburg, Indiana, Mount Pleasant, Braddock's Field, West Newton, Mt. Pleasant, Elizabeth, Braddock's Birmingham, Lawrenceville, Monongahela City, Sulphur Springs, Turtle Creek, Mc-Keesport, Coal Valley, West Elizabeth, Dravosburg, Sc ickleyville, Eakin, Boston, Smithfield, Fow Glenwood, Swan Shoals, New Salem, Mountown, Falls City, Indian Creek, Pleasant Unity—38 Lodges and 16 delegates.

The Convention then went into the consideration of private business until the dinner hour.

Afternoon Session.—The list of Lodges was called, and from nearly every part of the District good reports came up. Southwestern Pennsylvania is being crowded to the front in the true standard of prohibition. Public meetings are being held, children's societies are being organized, remunerative agencies successfully listened to by the courts, the liquor traffic is being made so odious that scarcely a decent man is found in the 16 counties who is willing to face the opprobrium of an outraged public opinion upon this infamous and nefarious traffic either by keeping a rum shop, or signing a license petition. Rum is being driven into the low dens and groggeries, where it must soon die of suffocation from its own loathsome smells. Even those with the grog shops seemed to be the prevailing sentiment sent up from brave men and noble women in behalf of the right.

The following resolution was passed:

That every Lodge is hereby instructed to publish in the names of persons signing petitions for grog shops, or taverns where liquor is to be sold.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

At half past six in the evening the Convention assembled, at Templar's Hall, and forming in procession, clothed in the regalia of the Order, marched to the Presbyterian Church, making one of the largest and most attractive processions that has ever gone through the streets of Brownsville, and electrifying from its citizens the most flattering encomiums, and imparting to them a more favorable impression than ever before entertained of the composition of the Order. Arriving at the church, it was found to be crowded even at that early hour, and before the commencement of the exercises there was standing room only. After the rendering of two odes in a very superior manner by the excellent choir of the church (participated in by hundreds of Templars present), a prayer to the Throne of Grace was made by Rev. Brother Francis.

Rev. Thomas McCleary, as presiding officer, then, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. Bro. A. H. Norcross, of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, who held the large audience in rapt attention for the space of one hour and a quarter in his vivid, touching and truthful portrayal of the terrors and evils of intemperance, and its blighting influence on once happy and happy families and peaceful communities; also, touching upon the terrible responsibility resting on Christian communities, for their criminal inaction concerning this great evil, ending with an eloquent appeal on behalf of the good cause, expressing the confidence that the ultimate success of the principles of prohibition, and paying a fitting tribute to the power and influence of women in the accomplishment of all good works.

Miss Mary Young, of Monongahela City, then sang with much effect the stirring temperance song entitled "The Boy at the Fountain," after which the audience sung the long-metre doxology, and received the benediction by Rev. Bro. Beacom, of Brownsville.

WEDNESDAY.—*Morning Session.*—Considerable time was spent in the consideration of statistical reports and the appropriation of money.

Uniontown was chosen as the place, and the third Tuesday of February 1871 as the time for holding the next Convention.

The following officers were elected, viz:

W. C. T.—Rev. A. H. Norcross, of Allegheny county.

W. V. T.—Miss Lida Gregg, of Fayette county.

W. Chap.—Rev. Brother Francis, of Connellsville.

Sec. and Treas.—J. Louis Norfolk, of Washington county.

Marshal—Bro. D. Brown, of Uniontown.

W. Guard—Col. Parkison, of Greene county.

W. Lieut.—Jonas Ewig, of Westmoreland.

Adjourned at 12 M.

Afternoon Session.—The afternoon session was devoted to the consideration and adoption of resolutions, viz:

1. Every Templar's duty to vote only for men holding temperance principles.

2. Duty of patronizing Templars in business.

3. Rum traffic encouraged by the sanctions of the fashionable and respectable in society.

4. Our Order not objectionable as a secret society.

5. Thanking the citizens of Brownsville for generous hospitality and the Monongahela mail boats for excursion tickets.

The local option law was warmly discussed, and finally recommended to lodges for active work to secure its passage.

Adjourned at five o'clock.

A grand ball was held in the M. E. church in the evening, from which I have no particulars. Permit me to say, Messrs. Editors, that the Good Templars who were in session, left in the town a good name, made the hospitality and kind offices of our entertainers, the subject of much pleasant remark. The Convention has done a good work—and the Templars of Brownsville are noted unanimously as the best of fellows and the sweetest of girls—joining in the noble work of both social and moral influences in an increasing warfare upon this giant evil of intemperance.

Yours truly, MONONGAHELA.

THOSE WARRANTS.

More About the East Birmingham Mystery—The Secret Leaked by an Ex-Councilman.

We published a short two-line notice in which we stated that penalty-warrants issued by the authorities of East Birmingham had been presented for second payment, and that investigation had disclosed the fact that warrants to the amount of about $2,000 already paid, were still out, uncancelled, and might at any time be presented for payment. It seems that the investigation of the affair developed even more than this, namely: the name of the party who received the missing warrants was brought to light. It is stated on the authority of those who ought to know, borough authorities, that James Beck, who was three years since a member of Council and occupied a position on the Finance Committee, received the warrants in question, after they had been paid; that he failed to cancel them or to destroy them as valueless; but that he placed them in a large envelope and retained possession of them, informing the Burgess, in the meantime, that he had received all them. These warrants, it would seem, were afterwards disposed of to outside parties.

And now Mr. Beck has disappeared. Last week, it is stated, he left home, whither he was bound for being unknown. It is understood that part of the warrants have been recovered, but for the truth of this statement we are not prepared to vouch. We patiently await any further developments that may be made.

Mortgage and Money.

Any person desiring to borrow money can procure either of the following amounts on bonds and mortgage: $1,000, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $4,500, $5,000, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, $7,500, $8,000, $9,000, $10,000, $12,000, $15,000, $20,000, $25,000. The above amounts will be loaned for one, two or more years, and on reasonable rates of interest.

Inquire of W. E. TUSTIN, 87 Grant st. Opposite Court House. 3.

The collector of fine books will find a good assortment at Maclean's, 96½ Fourth avenue. Special books in each department of literature can be obtained at short notice and at low figures. tf.

The City Solicitor has been asked his opinion in relation to the Clerkship of the Water Commission. His opinion is as well as that of many others on the clothing question will endorse Uriling, Follansbee & Co.'s as the popular house, for neat fits and low prices, corner west corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Gents' furnishing goods at the reduced prices at the clearance sale at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street.

Special.

Felt skirts. Choice bargains.

J. B. HEARD & Co.

For good books at low prices, go to Maclean's, 96½ Fourth avenue. tf.

Gents' cloth gloves, doe skin gloves, fur topped kid gloves, cloth gloves, buck faced and kid faced, cloth driving gloves with gauntlets, buck faced and kid faced, buck skin gauntlet gloves, lined and unlined, lamb lined buckskin gloves, buck skin mitts; a large assortment of gloves at the lowest prices, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. DEGELMAN & CO.

Great Bargains at the grand clearance sale now going on at W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Ladies, you will find the prices marked down wonderfully.

Ladies' woolen shawls, Ladies' knit waists, Ladies' knit skirts, Children's fancy knit hoods, sacques, caps, bootees, mittens, &c; a large assortment of woolen goods for Ladies' and Children's wear, at the lowest prices, at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. DEGELMAN & CO.

The sale of the fine stock of goods at Moorhead's trimming, notion and gents' furnishing house, No. 81 Market street, is positive and the prices are marked in every instance far below cost.

Ladies' and children's colored under wear at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth Avenue. DEGELMAN & CO.

Bargains, Bargains, Bargains in Gents' Handkerchiefs at the New Stand Stocking Store, No. 30 Fifth avenue. DEGELMAN & CO.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Before Alderman Baillie, of Allegheny, came James Taylor, who made an information charging James Routh with assault and battery. A hearing was had in the case and Routh was held in $1,000 bail for his appearance at court.

Before Alderman Butler, William Tyler a carpenter appeared and charged Robert Barnett a plumber doing business at the corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, with assault and battery alleging that during some controversy, Barnett struck him. Warrant issued.

Alderman Taylor took the information of Kate Davis who charges Ma thew Donnegan with assault and battery. She alleges that the accused caught her violently by the hair and dragging off her wrappers Matthew was arrested and committed for a hearing.

Deputy-Sheriff Nichols committed Joseph Haussuer and Arnold Kirchshaler, two of